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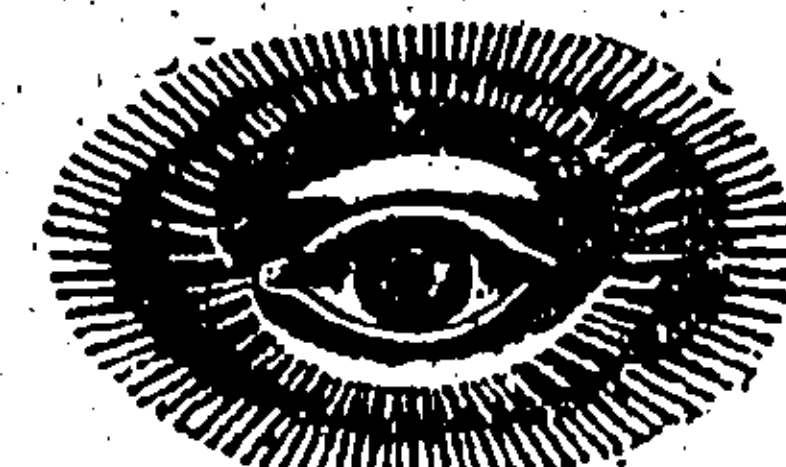
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HONG KONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928.

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CANNON FODDER.

NATIONALISTS NOW HAVE MOST.

NORTHERN TROUBLES.

Difficult To Envisage Successful Counter-Attack.

THE BIG RACE FOR PEKING.

[By "Li Chung-yin"]

Not only have the Nationalists reached the most northerly point in their history but because they have inflicted severe defeats on their rivals, they now have a superiority in number of troops on the field.

Following the logical course of events in the past, it is difficult to envisage a successful Northern counter-attack as was launched last autumn.

Interest is now centred on how long it will take any one column of the Nationalist allies to reach Peking, and if there will be a race between the present allies.

Whereas last year three columns were engaged in a race to the North, only two are still in the running and they are still abreast of each other.

TWO COLUMNS.

As was the case in 1927, the Nationalist Army of Nanking received the most publicity. This was due both to more intensive propaganda work and to the more spectacular features emanating from them.

Feng Yu-hsiang, best known as the "Christian General," had the most leeway to make up. As a matter of fact, he was not only behind in the race, but he was struggling for a footing on the main road.

The Nationalists—as they are doing now—moved up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Grand Canal, the march lying through Shantung province in the east.

A Political Stroke.

The Wu-Han Nationalists from Hankow had a column operating up the Peking-Hankow Railway in the north of Honan province, to the west of Shantung.

To their west, the "Christian General" emanated from the fastness of the far-off north-west and made a detour into Honan.

By a political stroke, the "Christian General" induced the Wu-Han field commanders to turn over their campaign to him, as a going concern. Having thus secured control of the Lung-Hai Railway, he marched eastwards to confer with Chiang Kai-shek, the Generalissimo of the Nanking Nationalists.

Harassing the Line. Finally the Wu-Han Nationalist Government ceased to function. General Yen Hai-shan of Shansi province came out into the open and harassed the Northern line of communications but the Shansi General cannot be considered a contender for honours at Peking.

Now the army of the "Christian General," known as the Kuomintang, is solely responsible for the expedition up the Peking-Hankow Railway and also provides a column which operates on the left (west) of the Nationalist army on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

There has been no advance on the Peking-Hankow line; but the combined Nationalist-Kuomintang expedition on the Tientsin-Pukow line has pushed on rapidly.

Distances From Peking. The Anhukuan Government in Peking, with Marshal Chang Tso-lin at the head, is now the only serious obstacle in the face of a Nationalist conquest of China Proper.

The Northerners have very little territory left in China Proper but the three provinces which constitute Manchuria will remain a formidable proposition.

Having less territory is an indirect advantage. There is no need to maintain and guard a long line from Peking southward to the war zone. On the contrary, the Nationalists are now at considerable distances from their capital, Nanking.

The combined Nationalist-Kuomintang army which is reported to have captured Tsinanfu is 225 miles due south of Peking as the crow flies. The Kuomintang on the Peking-Hankow line, around Changde (extreme north of Honan) is about 280 miles south by west of Peking.

Shortening the Front. So far there has been no indication that the Kuomintang at Changde is to advance. If it does, the Northerners are likely to retreat on Peking to shorten the battle front and to avoid a distance from Peking.

At Tschow, in the north-west of Shantung, where the Tientsin-Pukow Railway crosses the provincial frontier into the metropolitan province of Chihli, the Northerners are concentrating units for defence. Tschow is approximately 150 miles due south of Peking, or 75 miles north of Tsinanfu.

The Grand Canal goes north near Tschow, like the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and a short line running west to the Peking-Hankow Railway could be held, so close to Peking as to be dangerous, but permitting easy access to Tientsin—and back into Manchuria if necessary.

Yellow River Tradition. I have referred in the past to the tradition, based on thousands of years of civil war and true even in the middle of last century when the Taiping Rebels threatened the Manchurian Dynasty, that the Southerners are fated never to cross the Yellow River.

If it is true that the combined Nationalist-Kuomintang column has reached the southern bank of the Yellow River at Tsinanfu, it has still to cross this wide waterway. Then in the flat country to Peking, the Northerners are held by military observers to be in a better position as the Manchurian cavalry will come into line.

Presuming the Nationalist allies cross the Yellow River at Tsinanfu, they are unlikely to meet any serious opposition until they reach Tschow.

Significant Factor. A significant factor is that the Kuomintang wing was the first to enter Tsinanfu (according to this week's cables) while the Nationalist army was held up a little to the south on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek have yet to be reported as having reached the Yellow River.

If strange territory is a disadvantage to the Nationalists, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the Northern armies in Shantung (under Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang) have been greatly reduced in numbers and all but broken as fighting forces. The resistance of the Northerners is thus reduced by from 50,000 to 100,000 men. But at Tschow, the Nationalists will be meeting fresh troops from Manchuria who know the ground. And it remains to be seen whether the Kuomintang will pave the way to Tschow as it did to Tsinanfu.

THE FIGHTING.

Northerners Re-occupy Tai-an?

THE SHANTUNG FRONT.

Peking Troops Reported To Have Cut Rail.

War reports concerning two fronts, as cabled by Reuter overnight, read as follows:—
Shantung Front.

From Peking:—It is generally believed here that Northern troops have re-occupied Tai-an without fighting. Apparently, Nationalist raiders reached Tai-an (which is 35 miles south of Tsinanfu) but withdrew and the city was unoccupied by either side for a day or two.

From Shanghai:—The "Kuo Min" News Agency says that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Tai-an on April 26 from Yenchow, on his way to Tsinanfu.

The Western Front. From Peking:—A foreigner who has reached Tsinanfu, in the south of Chihli, has wired saying that all is quiet and that the Northern troops there are presumably holding Tsinanfu against the Kuomintang from Honan. Tsinanfu is not in immediate danger of capture.

From Shanghai:—The "Kuo Min" News Agency says that the "Christian General" claims the captures of Kueishan and Kaoping in the south of Shansi province. From Chengchow, he has a force of 15,000 men prepared to advance up the Peking-Hankow Railway to reinforce his other Kuomintang troops at the front.

Japanese Precautions. Tokyo, Yesterday. Three destroyers have left Sasebo for Tsingtau with reinforcements.—Reuter.

Peking, Yesterday. The Japanese have sent 416 troops to Poshan to protect the mines.—Reuter.

Railway Cut? Shanghai, Yesterday. Nationalists claim to have cut the Shantung Railway at Changtien, which is midway between Tsinan and Kiaochow.—Reuter.

COUNCIL MEMBER.

ELECTION FOR THE J.P. REPRESENTATIVE.

An election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council, vice the Hon. Sir Henry Edward Pollock, Kt., K.C., from April 28, 1928, in the absence of the Hon. Sir Joseph Horsford Kemp, Kt., K.C., C.B.E., Attorney-General, will take place at the office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, on Monday, May 7, 1928, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The ballot-box will be closed at 5.30 p.m. Justices of the Peace who are Government Officials are not entitled to take part in these proceedings.

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by one Justice and seconded by another and the nomination delivered to the undersigned not later than Thursday, May 3, 1928. Forms may be obtained at the Magistracy.

EXONERATED.

FINDING IN "TAMING" INQUIRY.

COLLISION SEQUEL.

The following Finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry held on April 4 and 5, 1928, to enquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the British Steamship "Taming" and the Lighter "Katonah," is published in the "Gazette."

The Court finds that the ss. "Taming" Official No. 118366 of London 1,856 tons net register, the Master of which was George Mills who holds a certificate of Competency as Master No. O.C. 021835, was bound to Hong Kong on a voyage from Canton on March 23, 1928.

The ship was on an Easterly course heading for the Kap Sing Mun pass at a speed of 10 knots, having just emerged from a heavy rain squall off Castle Peak Bay. The tug "Katonah" 1.8 tons with the steel lighter "Vermont" 384 tons was proceeding from Hong Kong side, was proceeding from Hong Kong side, was proceeding from Hong Kong side.

(Continued on Page 6.)

YUNNAN AFFAIRS.

Sequel to Murder of Mr. Slichter.

BRIGAND CHIEF KILLED.

Activities Of New Provincial Government.

Yunnanfu, April 21. About this time last year, Mr. Slichter was killed by brigands, the chief of whom was a certain Li Wen-ming and news has come to hand that this man has been killed during an attack on Shih-tung, which is not far from Lo-ping, to the south-east of the capital.

Another interesting item of news is that Mr. Hsu, the tao-yin of Pu-erh (south-west of the capital) and a friend of General Tang San, has sent in his submission to the Yunnan Government. Last year, Mr. Hsu declared his independence and, not long afterwards, Mr. Ko of the Kiu-long-liang also declared his independence, whereupon Mr.

SQUALLY—RAIN.

South wind, moderate, squally, generally cloudy, some rain later, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

Hsu sent an expedition against K'o and defeated him. Kiu-long-liang is to the south of Pu-erh, and is sometimes called Keng-hang.

Road-Building Progress. Since the establishment of the new Provincial Government, a slight hitch has occurred owing to the fact that Mr. Chang Wei-han, recently elected to the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, firmly declines to take the post, but he is quite willing to act on the Directorate (as he is doing).

General Chu Pei-teh, who commands the 3rd Army Corps of the Nationalist Army which is composed mostly of Yunnanese mercenaries. He caused a surprise recently by leaving the fa-ness of Kiangsi to join Chiang Kai-shek at the North China front. He has asked the Yunnanese Government to send him 400 military officers (from his native province).

If he is not pressed to take the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The new Mayor, Mr. Ma Ch'en, took up his post on April 16, and one of the important works which will be under his direction will be the making and improving of roads. This was commenced during the Mayoralty of Mr. Chang, at whose instigation a scheme was evolved for relaying all the roads in the capital during a period of three years but, unfortunately, this plan was interrupted and delayed by the civil war. It is now being vigorously pushed forward and, when completed, the city will be provided with very decent roads throughout the city.

General Chang Fang-kyun, commander of the 4th division, whose headquarters are at Meng-tze, arrived in the capital on April 17. He was sent to Meng-tze to suppress the brigands and has presumably come to report progress.

Dr. Rock of the A.G.S. With the departure of General Tang San, who has gone to Japan, and the suppression of his allies, fighting in the west of the province has ceased and communications in that part are fairly safe.

Dr. Rock of the American Geographical Society, who is on his way to Likiang, arrived at Talifu where he was taken ill, but has fortunately recovered, and has proceeded on his journey.

Chu Pei-teh's Request. It is reported here in military circles that General Chu Pei-teh, chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, has sent a telegram asking the Yunnan Government to send him four hundred military officers. This has not been officially confirmed as yet.

Peaceful conditions prevail in the capital, but business is bad owing to the fluctuation in exchange. The Government is making real efforts to stabilise the currency, which, it is accomplished, will greatly improve matters.—Our own correspondent.

HELP YOURSELVES.

"And Then We Will Help."

GOVT. AND EDUCATION.

Laying Of St. Stephen's Foundation Stone At Stanley.

Hundreds of friends and well-wishers of the St. Stephen's College attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new school building by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.A., at Stanley Peninsula yesterday afternoon.

From 2.15 p.m., a fleet of motor cars and buses laden with guests started from Blake Pier on a very enjoyable and picturesque trip along the new motor road to the site of the new building which is situated on a hill overlooking the sea on one side and surrounded by attractive little farm lots on the other.

On the site a small booth, gaily decked with flags, was erected on the sea side, and here His Excellency performed the stone laying ceremony, which was both preceded and followed by speeches in both English and Chinese. In front of the booth chairs were arranged, and on these the guests were accommodated during the ceremony and speech making.

Afterwards tea was served on the far side of the spacious site, and then the gathering dispersed for the return trip to Victoria, which was reached soon after 5 p.m., thus closing a very enjoyable afternoon, which in many aspects was a huge, pleasant picnic.

H.E. Arrives.

His Excellency who arrived soon after 3.30 p.m., the time fixed for the start of the ceremony, was met by the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., (Chairman) and the members of the Building Committee. Sir Cecil was accompanied by Lady Clementi, Capt. White, A.D.C., and Captain Perfect, A.D.C. Arriving at the same time as Sir Cecil was His Excellency Major-General Luard, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Forces.

The Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment which rendered a fine programme of music during the afternoon, played the National Anthem as His Excellency and party arrived, the gathering standing the while.

After His Excellency had been seated at the entrance to the booth, addresses of welcome to Sir Cecil were made by the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Chairman of the Building Council, and by Dr. S. W. T'so, LL.D., J.P., representing the founders and the Council of the College.

Then His Excellency was presented by Yeung See-keung, Senior Prefect of the College, with some Chinese poems composed in honour of the occasion by students of the College.

Foundation Stone. The foundation stone laying ceremony was then proceeded with.

The stone on which was the following inscription: "To the Glory of God, this stone was laid by His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.A., Governor of Hong Kong, April 27, 1928," was suspended a few inches from the ground by means of a rope attached to a pulley.

As Sir Cecil approached the stone, accompanied by Ccl. L. G. Bird, head of the firm of Architects responsible for the plans of the new building, members of the firm of Lam Woo, the building contractors, including Mr. Lam Woo himself, proceeded to spread cement under the foundation stone.

Then Sir Cecil was handed a silver trowel with which he smoothed out the cement, after which the stone was slowly laid on its bed. His Excellency then took a silver mounted blackwood (Continued on Page 7.)

IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse.

BY "THE MAILMAN."

The initial clarion blast of "London Calling" reached Hong Kong all right!

See the "Sunday Herald."

It is not correct to call Sir Thomas Beecham's tour in America a personally conducted one.

Judging from local police court reports it wouldn't do to billet the Queen's Regiment in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace!

Is the breaking of glass an indication of the swallowing of many "glasses"?

Fashion writers tell us that women's hats for the coming season will be "witty." At present some of them are merely laughable.

"The United Kingdom spent \$19,000,000 on imported eggs in 1925 and 1926." And we used to boast that we scorned the foreign yolk!

Although the Canadian Pacific Co. has reduced the "rank" of its new ships from "Empress" to "Duchess," the standard of excellence has been increased in greater ratio.

"Edinburgh," declares a patriotic Scot, "is no mean city."—No; but we've always heard that about Aberdeen.

A bulletin states that the King of Afghanistan is "unable to button his tunic"; but do not hastily put this down to an excess of European hospitality.

The word "pavilion" had been used unintentionally when he referred to public bathing sheds, said Sir Henry Pollock. . . . We know of a number of local structures which also boast the name of pavilion but are best described as private pubs.

An advertisement in a local sheet concerns a comfortable bedroom with "partial meals." Most people have a prejudice in favour of complete, or square, meals, though.

"Tension in North China," said a heading this week. . . . And the usual contention as well, we suppose.

The U.S. Secretary of the Navy compares the amount spent on face-powder in his country with that spent on munitions. Well, both kinds of powder, face and gun, are useful in engagements.

"Faversham Returns a Conservative." With thanks?

If a man is tickled to death by a joke can the perpetrator be arrested for manslaughter?

And if a Hong Kong lady says that she is bored to death, must an engineer be responsible for murder?

A plain tale from the East: "Bhakti Sudama. The grate Hindu religious film. Once Sudama became very poor. . . . Sudama's wife begged him to go to Kresana in Duvarka and ask for help. . . . After Kresana helped out his poor friend from all his trouble, and made him a reachest man in the world."—Indian circular.

What foolish questions you ask, Angelina! No, the smallest animal in the Zoological Society's collection is not the ounce.

Dire results because of the chit system are predicted in Shanghai but it can be said that Shanghai is always AI at the end.

And is there any significance in the N.G. at the end of Hong Kong?

"Al" Woods, the American manager, says that he cannot find those nice young fellows wasting their time on the stage!

It is hoped that when the Kowloon children get their playgrounds no pro-grammer will be laid down for them.

It is all very well to speak of a popular film favourite as "The World's Sweetheart," but don't forget that her native country has also produced "The Hub of the Universe."

"A Man asked me to carry the parcel" is the usual excuse given by persons caught here with dope. . . . "Well, I declare," might sound more convincing at the Revenue office, we think.

Mr. Ernest Watson, who has been arrested five times on account of offences committed by a man who looks just like him, has a favourite Shakespearean quotation. It is, "Double, double, toil and trouble."

"Do modern girls make poor mothers?" asks a writer. They certainly make mothers poor.

The Bore.—"Anything I say goes!"

The Bored.—"Well, say your name once or twice and oblige!"

"The saxophone is a heavenly instrument," says a writer. An alarmed correspondent who has always tried to lead a good life says he sincerely hopes not.

A grass snake over a yard long was seen at Worpleston. Many men are quoting this incident when their wives urge them to get busy with the lawn-mower.

"A boxing match is often won or lost during the rests between the rounds," says a sporting writer. Yes, we all know a fight is generally a matter of seconds!

"It will soon be possible to film a Cabinet Minister's brain at work," says a paragraph in a contemporary. A slow notion picture, of course.

An actresses' athletic association is being formed. They all, of course, like a long run.

Reference to the China round-table conference reminds us that leg-pulling is more in vogue than hand-shaking among the politicians.

"—s Milk Expansion," says a City page headline. Quite a change from being condensed!

The property of a once famous Bohemian, put up for auction, included several decanters. The good old daze!

"The books of Mr. Edgar Wallace now constitute a small library," says a writer. "Small!" said Mr. Wallace indignantly, as he sent another load to the printer.

A Scotsman, an Irishman and a Jew made a pact. Whichever died first, the other two were to put £5 each in his coffin. The Irishman died. Most reluctantly the Scotsman put five pound notes in the coffin—the Jew wrote out a cheque for £10 and took out the pound notes.

Headlines: "Dramatic scene in French trial; Accused's wife faints at Judge's request." . . . Fainting by numbers is a common practice in French courts of law.

This hunt for a bargain is not just a whim.

And to it the women are used. Just look at their figure, so slender and slim—

A figure that's "greatly reduced!"

—The telegraph operator who said he had "a code id the head."

Phone C. 22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Ibach Grand Piano—Property of the Helena May Institute. For particulars apply to the Secretary.

FINE PIANO FOR SALE.—(Mortie \$600 Model)—Splendid tone. Price \$350. Phone Mrs. Harry Woods, C. 3128 for appointment to inspect same. Owner leaving Colony next month.

FOR SALE.—New Orthophone Cabinet, excellent tone. Can play eight records at one winding. Price only \$150. Apply Box No. 541 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or double, with board. Modern sanitation. Apply No. 11, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

TUITION GIVEN.

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. **SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS.** A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Prodel Higher Certificate).

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates. Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor. Terms moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,
85 Pieces White Cotton Drill
1 Sack Flour
26 Coils Lead Covered Electric Wire
1 Case "Star" Can Openers,
And
A Quantity of Motor Spare Parts and Miscellaneous Goods.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 28th April, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
MONDAY, the 30th April, 1928,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,
A Valuable Collection of
POSTAGE STAMPS.

Including:—
British Colonials, Hong Kong,
Cape, Transvaal, Mauritius, Bahamas, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Saturday, the 28th April, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 23rd April, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1928,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.,
at Godown No. 18, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.

A Quantity of
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Comprising:—
Sulphur, Gum Arabic, Tea, Anchor, Flour, Angle Iron, Empty Glass Bottles, Flat and Square and Round Iron, Flat Steel Bars, Old Chain, Sulphate of Ammonia, Hemp, Plate Cuttings, Sardines, Canvas, Cement, Old Gunny Bags, Sodium Sulphide, Galvanised Sheets, Dried Coconut, Hoop Iron, Rivets, Tin Plates, Paper, Boiler Soda, Wine, Beer, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 27th April, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 6, and Top Floor of No. 9,
Knutsford Terrace, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstands, Chestersfield Couch and Chairs, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Book Cases, Teak Wardrobes, Teak Dressing Tables, Teak Bedsteads, Marble Top Washstands, Curtains, Pictures, Brassware, Ornaments, Carpets, etc., etc.

Also
Enamelled Baths.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Wednesday, the 2nd May, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 27th April, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1928,
at 3 o'clock p.m.,
at Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1537,
Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon.

One Hut, Length 51 feet, Breadth 18 feet and Height to Eaves 8 feet.

Six Stables, Length 145 feet, Breadth 30 feet, Height to Eaves 8 feet.

Two Litter Sheds, Length 33 feet, Breadth 21 feet, Height to Eaves 10 feet.

Two Hay Stores, Length 20 feet, Breadth 15 feet, Height to Eaves 10 feet.

For Further Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 27th April, 1928.

A REAL BARGAIN.

THE OLD ORIGINAL

CHEFOO STAMPS

UNUSED GENUINE SPECIMENS

\$2.00 per set of 6 stamps.

Cash must be sent with order to Box No. 519

c/o "China Mail"

NOTICES.

G. R.
**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.**

IT IS NOTIFIED for General Information that as from 30th April, 1928, and until the Structural Alterations to the present offices are completed the **COLONIAL SECRETARIAT** will occupy the 3rd floor of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, French Building, Queen's Road.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Colonial Secretary.
27th April, 1928.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned on 19th April **RESIGNED** my position in the **CHINA COTTON AND SILK WORKS LTD.,** Shanghai and on 21st April I joined the **FOOT EASE HOSIERY MILL,** Shanghai as their Representative.

JULIUS MARCUS.
28th April, 1928.

**CHEER 'O Y.M.C.A. DANCE AT
HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.**

THE above DANCE postponed from MONDAY, April 23rd takes place on MONDAY next, April 30th, at 8.30 p.m.

**THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LTD.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on **THURSDAY, the 17th May, 1928,** at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1927.

THE SHARE REGISTER and **TRANSFER BOOKS** will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th May, 1928, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,**
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1928.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG.

NOTICE.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

DECEMBER, 1928.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will begin on **TUESDAY, November 13th, 1928.** Forms of entry and copies of the Regulations and the Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Entry forms duly filled in, should reach the Registrar, together with the statutory fees, on or before **MONDAY, July 2nd, 1928.** Fees shall be paid in accordance with the following scale:—

Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations . . . H.K.\$20
Junior Local Examination . . . H.K.\$12

Candidates offering more than five subjects in the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations will be charged an additional fee of \$1 for each subject so offered.

An additional fee of \$5 will be charged for each of the following subjects:— Foreign Languages other than French and Portuguese; Higher Mathematics; Hygiene and Physiology.

The following scholarships, further particulars of which may be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation and Local Examinations:—

- (1) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of the value of \$40 per annum, open to British subjects only.
- (2) One Hong Kong Government Educational Scholarship, open to Girl candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (3) One Hong Kong Government Educational Scholarship, open to Boy candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (4) Four Hong Kong Government Studentships-in-Training, open to candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (5) Four Montargis French Prizes—two of the value of \$50 each for Matriculation and Senior candidates, and two of the value of \$25 each for Junior candidates.

Bound copies of Examination Question Papers, set at past Examinations, may be obtained from the Registrar at \$1 per set.

W. B. FINNIGAN,
Registrar.

NANKING PLAN.

(Continued from Page 2)

the principle of co-operation and labour, we shall formulate a modernised code of labour laws and earnestly advocate the promotion of welfare work among the labouring classes.

6. In order to encourage the wide application of the principles of scientific management for the development of our existing handicraft and domestic industries, we shall give due recognition to enterprises in which these principles have been successfully applied and we shall strive to bring about the new industrial era in which China's industries will be operated under the most up-to-date system of industrial efficiency.

7. In order to provide the nation with men qualified for positions in the realm of commerce and industries and in order to provide equal opportunities for women along vocational lines, we shall evolve a system of popular education on commercial and industrial subjects and we shall promote vocational guidance on a large scale. Moreover, we shall lay special emphasis on problems concerning the protection of child labour and woman labour.

Statistics and Trade.

8. Inasmuch as the attainment of commercial and industrial prosperity is notably dependent on a knowledge of statistics and the acquisition of relevant information, we shall create experimental industrial establishments and bureaus of information on commercial and industrial topics, we shall compile commercial and industrial statistics as well as reports giving the results of investigations made in regard to Commercial and industrial enterprises or other matters in connection therewith.

9. From time to time we shall appoint Trade Commissioners to be stationed in various trade centres abroad, and where special cases arise we shall appoint Special Commissioners on a specific commission for the purpose of acquiring first-hand information in regard to commercial and industrial conditions in the foreign countries, thus enabling our merchants and industrialists to formulate plans with an accurate knowledge of conditions abroad.

10. We shall take steps to afford due protection to our overseas compatriots engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits and provide them with various facilities so that they will avail themselves of the experiences gained abroad to take an active part in the commercial and industrial development of their Fatherland.

11. We shall promote national enterprises on a large scale in the realm of commerce and industries, give due support to the movement of reducing the army along practical lines, and carry out the scheme of our great leader providing for the dual usefulness of the soldier in combining industrial activities with his military training. But in cases where private commercial and industrial enterprises have been launched with a fair measure of success, such enterprises will be left in private hands.

12. We shall promote the principle of co-operation and acting within the sphere of reciprocal and equal treatment and due recognition of the sovereign rights of our country and its legislative authority we shall welcome the employment of foreign capital for the greater promotion of commercial and industrial enterprises of exceptional dimensions.

13. We shall institute a system of rigid inspection of the raw materials and finished products that go to make up the export trade of our country in order to suppress all attempts in the form of fraudulent substitution. We shall promote the establishment of banking institutions to handle the financial transactions with foreigners abroad, increase the facilities for transportation, and organise an adequate system of publicity to popularise Chinese merchandise abroad in order that our country will be able to conduct a volume of export trade that shows signs of marked progress.

14. We shall establish the requisite standards for instituting a system of thorough inspection of imported goods with a view to exercising our rights of suppression of all goods that are below the standards set or goods that by their very nature demand strict prohibition.

15. We shall take steps to standardise the weights and measures of our country, and establish depots for the manufacture of such standardised instruments, and taking into consideration the varying circumstances of different localities we shall successively enforce the new ruling in order that within a short time as possible the reform will be effected all over the Republic.

16. We shall endeavour to assemble the products of our own country and the foreign countries in order to establish a number of Domestic Industrial Expositions and International Commercial Museums for the enlightenment of our people. Preparations will be made for the organisation of an elaborate National Reconstruction Commemorative Exhibition.

In conclusion I should like to say that in mapping out the above outline of the working programme of my ministry I have been actuated by the single motive furthering the ideals of economic democracy and healthy industrial expansion, seeking simultaneously the abolition of all vexatious taxation of an oppressive character and the revision of commercial treaties on the basis of equality in order that on the one hand due protection may be given to existing enterprises while affording encouragement for the exercise of greater initiative, and on the other hand the economic welfare of the people may be stabilised and the well-being of the labouring classes may be assured.

With capital and labour getting closer together in a spirit of co-operation in order to maintain and foster the spirit of industrial enterprise, and with the cultivation of the spirit of international co-operation by means of the application of the principles of Sino-foreign goodwill to commercial endeavour, we may well look forward to the day when as a result of these successive measures we shall see our nation consolidated in its initial stages of reconstruction.

COLOUR MAGIC.
GIRL IN "FLAMES" & "WHITE" MAN.

A number of apparent miracles were demonstrated to a large audience when the latest inventions in theatrical lighting were shown at the Holophane Theatre, Vincent-square Westminster, S.W.

A pretty girl in Oriental costume, chained to a stake and writhing as she burned in the flames, was one of the seeming miracles accomplished by Mr. R. G. Williams, the inventor, who installed the lighting at the House of the Future in the "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia.

Other effects produced by the mingling of colours were the changing of a white man into a negro and of a burning desert to a storm at sea.

A single lever controls the colours and produces a different hue with every change in its position.

Mr. Williams demonstrated how the whole interior decorations of a room could be altered with its lighting. When one shade of red was turned into a different shade, figures which had not previously been on the walls appeared and the whole scheme of decoration changed.

The shadow of a girl was first seen as black, and then, as the moved in a dance, the shadow turned into every possible hue without the prevailing white light in which the girl was bathed being changed.

MODERN THEATRE.

THE DRAMATIST OF
TO-DAY.

PROBLEMS AND AIMS.

[By Karl Capek.]

Were I asked what are the chief tendencies dominating the modern theatre, I should reply that there is none, writes Karl Capek. How could there be? Never has the stage been more difficult to define than to-day. There is no great dramatic movement, apart from Ibsen and Bernard Shaw, the two great combative critics of modern society; all other modern works are but isolated experiments, sometimes very important, but never connected in a real forward movement. I am a great admirer of Shaw; in my opinion he is the last of the great dramatists, the only one with O'Neill (and this author in a minor degree) in which I can trace real originality.

The stage will tend, I believe, more and more to dealing with only the larger aspects of human life—what I should call the evolutionary forces that we see forging the future in our midst. Such world movements as Capitalism, Industry, Bolshevism, etc., should occupy the thought and attention of our modern dramatists, but I do not see any one at present who is trying to deal with them freely and thoroughly. Many people admire Pirandello, but, exceptional as is his talent, his art does nothing but probe more deeply into the mystery of life; it hardly adds to our knowledge of it. It is a pietism of our place—not a marche en avant.

Times Out of Joint.

I attribute this scarcity of dramatic genius to the fact that we are passing to-day through a very crucial period of history. Every institution, every accepted belief and convention, is being questioned and submitted to the most thorough and searching test. A real, a great drama, needs very firm belief in some higher order. The actual state of change and flux in everything is rather the opportune time for writing comedies. I am looking for great writers of comedy to arise.

In my opinion it is a fallacy to believe that only the man who has a consummate knowledge of stage production can compose a satisfactory play. Dramatic composition is purely—or perhaps I should say largely—a question of a sort of dramatic instinct and of large experience in life. For on a dramatic instinct everything turns in a play, that is in dialogue, in action. The essential is not the "plot," the dramatic anecdote, but what your characters have to say together.

"R.U.R." and "Adam Creator."

With regard to my own method, I experience some difficulties in the actual writing of a play, but not in composing it. The idea underlying the Robot play came to me quite readily in five minutes; but the mere writing of the play occupied a considerable time. I first wrote the first and third acts and then put them aside. I cannot say that I particularly enjoy writing a play. Writing plays "necessitates" a considerable amount of self-control and "objectivity." I much prefer writing novels and the freedom with which one can roam freely over every conceivable field.

Myne and my brother's last play is "Adam Creator." The idea underlying this play is the futile vanity of man. Adam, by the strength of his negative power, destroys the world and God then bids him build up another. We seek to describe the terrible position in which his soaring pride has thus left him. This play was first performed last spring; I am doubting if it was such a success as some of my less serious plays.

Shakespeare in Prague. I am a great admirer of the English stage and hold that one of its principal characteristics and its greatest force is its sincerity. To this element of sincerity, which underlies her literature and her stage, is due the high position which English literature and the English stage, in a lesser degree, hold at the present day. Where English stage production fails, however, is in the mise-en-scene, and in this domain almost as much as in France England is behind the times.

In this respect wonderful work has been achieved in my own country by such producers as Kvapil and Hilár, and in my opinion, one of the reasons why Shakespeare appears to make a wider appeal to my countrymen, and also to the German and Austrian public, than to the English is that the mise-en-scene that is utilised when performing his plays in Central Europe is in general superior to that existing in Great Britain. I believe there are more Shakespeare enthusiasts in Czechoslovakia, small as it is, than in England, and surely more of his plays that have been interpreted, "Cymbeline," "Troilus and Cressida," and others have, for instance, been performed most satisfactorily in Prague.

Finally, to write a good play is becoming every day increasingly difficult in view of the fact that life is becoming so complicated. To write good first and second acts has been achieved by many dramatists. But the last act is always bad. It would be well if the last acts on the theatre were simply friends now you got rid of indigestion.

Those who suffer from indigestion, gastritis, acidity, flatulence, dyspepsia, heartburn, etc., will be glad to learn that instant relief can be obtained by taking half a teaspoonful of "Bismarck" Magnesia powder or two or three tablets in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. This instantly neutralises the acid that causes all the trouble, stops the fermentation, heals and soothes the inflamed stomach lining, and restores painless, normal digestion. Get a package of "Bismarck" Magnesia for your chemist to-day; use as directed, and you will soon be telling your friends how you got rid of indigestion.

HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION.

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HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION.

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HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Saturday, 28th April.
BINGO MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May.

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RAKUYO MARU ... Thursday, 31st May.

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AMUR MARU ... Friday, 11th May.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore

Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
LAPLATA MARU ... Friday, 25th May.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
HONOLULU MARU ... Friday, 4th May.

SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Penang) ... Saturday, 19th May.
ALABAMA MARU (from Shanghai) ... Thursday, 10th May.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOL.
MENADO MARU ... Friday, 4th May 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAGUE MARU ... Saturday, 28th April.

JAPAN PORTS.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

KISHU MARU ... Sunday, 29th April Noon.
HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 6th May noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
TEL MARU ... Thursday, 3rd May Noon.

TAKAO & KEELUNG (Direct to Keelung) ... Friday, 27th April.
BATAVIA MARU ... Monday, 30th April.

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The electrical plant and apparatus with which the M.V. "Bermuda" is equipped is one of the most comprehensive in any ship afloat. The vessel has been planned throughout so as to afford passengers, on the one hand, the most luxurious conditions of travel, and on the other, the highest degree of safety attainable. It is therefore only natural that wide use has been made of the various applications of electricity in order that these objects may be achieved. Not only in point of magnitude is the electrical equipment of the vessel noteworthy, it also possesses many unique features of interest in that the design and construction of many individual items of apparatus have had to be carried out with a view to meeting special requirements, some of them of an artistic nature, others relating to the performance of special duties.

The M.V. "Bermuda" is a vessel of about 20,000 tons which will convey America's most wealthy citizens between New York and the beautiful islands of Bermuda. She was constructed by Messrs. Workman, Clark, the famous Belfast shipbuilders, to the design of Messrs. William Esplen, Sons & Swainston, of London.

The whole of the electrical plant and apparatus, with very few exceptions, was manufactured and supplied by the General Electric Co., Ltd., Kingsway, London. As proof of the magnitude of the contract, it will be of interest to quote a few figures showing the quantities of the most important classes of equipment supplied. These are as follows:

Four 300 k.w. direct current generators.

A 23 panel main switchboard, 54 ft. long.

150 "Wilton" motors with total capacity of 2,500 h.p.

3,500 lighting fittings of various types.

6,800 Osram lamps.

500 "Magnet" fans for cabin and saloon ventilation.

300 "Magnet" cabin heaters.

100 telephones.

6,000 switches and control units.

10 electric lifts.

36 "Magnet" electric cleaners.

This list takes no account of apparatus for communication purposes, such as the fire alarm system, luminous and mechanical bell indicators, telephone switchboard, submarine signalling apparatus, "Geophone" wireless broadcast and entertainment equipment, and so forth; neither does it include a figure which is perhaps the most impressive of all, namely, that no less than 140 miles of wire are necessary for the distribution of power to the various points at which it is required. These wires and cables were manufactured throughout at the Pirelli General Cable Works, one of the associated factories of the G.E.C.

Electrical Communication.

The various ways in which electricity is used for communication and signalling purposes on the vessel are full of interest. For communication between passengers and stewards a luminous indicator system is utilised. Calls from a passenger are shown visually on an alleyway indicator which is fitted with small lamps placed behind a lettered or numbered screen. This lamp indicates to a steward or stewardess passing along the main corridor that a call has been given from one of a group of cabins, and also which individual cabin has called. All corridor indicators on each deck are connected to a master indicator situated in the deck pantry. This indicator has one lamp corresponding with each alleyway indicator. A still further master indicator is placed in the bureau, having one lamp to correspond with each deck pantry and a similar master indicator is placed in the second steward's office.

One great advantage of the system is that though the bell is intermittent and only rings when

the push is operated, the light remains illuminated the whole time until the call is cancelled by the steward or stewardess or by the passenger at the push itself, by the simple expedient of turning a ring provided for the purpose.

Thus every call must receive attention with the minimum of delay.

A large number of ship telephone apparatus are employed in various parts of the boat. They are controlled by a 70-line deck pattern central lamp signalling telephone switchboard. Apart from its function for communication purposes this switchboard is fitted with connections so that it can be connected to shore exchanges when the ship is in port, rendering it possible to speak from any of the telephone instruments connected to the switchboard to any subscriber on shore, whether the shore exchange be central battery, magneto ringing or automatic. In addition to the central battery telephone installation just described, there are a large number of inter-communication telephones which greatly assist in the smooth running of the ship, and in catering for the convenience of passengers.

Fire Alarms.

It is naturally of the utmost importance that in case of fire means of communication should be as perfect as is humanly possible. The system which the G.E.C. has supplied provides a most prompt and reliable means for ensuring that immediate communication which is so essential. A number of glass fronted locking pushers are disposed in convenient positions in the ship.

A luminous indicator, situated on the bridge so as to be under the observation of the officer on watch is used in conjunction with the pushers to show the origin of the alarm. An alarm bell controlled by a continuous action relay is placed adjacent to the indicator to draw attention to the call. Incorporated in each of the pushers mentioned above is a socket for a telephone jack, while for each pusher a telephone jack socket is incorporated in the luminous indicator. Two telephone hand combinations are suspended in the luminous indicator. Also adjacent to the luminous indicator is a switch controlling the alarm bells, placed in the crew's quarters.

When an alarm is given by breaking a glass at the call point and depressing the push button, the corresponding lamp in the luminous indicator is lighted, and the bell at the indicator is rung.

The officer of the watch, on observing this, will first of all despatch a man with a portable telephone to the call point in question, where he will insert his telephone plug in the socket provided at the push, and then reset the bell by depressing the button of the continuous relay provided. The action of inserting the plug automatically restores the push and introduces the telephone in the line. The lamp at the indicator will then be somewhat dimmed and on noticing this the officer may insert his own telephone in the jack socket provided and communicate with the man at the call point. If it is established that the call is a genuine one, necessitating a turn-out of the crew, the officer can immediately switch on the alarm bells for the crew.

In addition to the fire alarm indicator, there is a navigation light indicator situated on the bridge to show the officer of the watch whether the navigation lights are burning satisfactorily. In the event of a navigation light failing a corresponding lamp in the indicator goes out and the bell is rung. By this means adequate warning is given.

Submarine Flinder.

Another interesting piece of apparatus in the chart room bridge is the "Magnet" submarine signalling direction finder. This instrument is worked in conjunction with two microphones situated one in each bow of the ship and will pick up submarine signals transmitted by submarine bells. This device is a great aid to navigation particularly in foggy weather. An important feature of this system is that once it has been installed, owing to the simplicity of its design, it is practically impossible for it to get out of order.

The wireless broadcast and entertainment equipment of the vessel is of a very comprehensive nature. The "Geophone" apparatus installed enables a wide range of entertainment to be provided in public rooms and state rooms as may be required, independent and local control of each point being provided. It consists of a complete Orchestra equipment, which, in addition, to the reception of wireless programmes from broadcasting stations, relays music by the ship's orchestra, gramophone selections, dramatic performances or other suitable classes of entertainment which may be in progress aboard.

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ON HOME LEAVE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, PUISNE JUDGE AND "P.-G."

IN P. & O. "MOREA" TODAY.

Sir Joseph Kemp, Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Wood, Puisne Judge and Mr. M. J. Breen, Postmaster-General, left the Colony today at noon by the P. & O. s.s. "Morea" on Home leave.

During Sir Joseph Kemp's absence Sir Henry Pollock will occupy the position of Attorney-General and Mr. Philip Jack, land officer, will be Puisne Judge. The latter, who has previously acted as Puisne Judge, was sworn in at Government House this morning.

MR. J. C. LYAL.

In the departure for Home of Mr. J. C. Lyal by the s.s. "Morea," the Kowloon Cricket Club, is losing one of its most ardent and popular members.

He is best remembered for having successfully captained the club to victory in the first division of the League during 1926-7. Since then he has proved himself a useful but and a meritorious bowler, and has played in many Interport trials.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell (President of the Club) at a presentation last night, remarked upon the great loss that was sustained in losing such a fine sportsman and cricketer—(applause) and presented Mr. Lyal with a silver tea service.

Mr. Lyal suitably replied and said he had spent many happy moments in the Club. He expressed sorrow at leaving his "pals" and old Club behind. Mrs. Lyal and child accompany him Home.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers who left for Manila by the "Empress of Russia" on April 27 were:—

Mr. and Mrs. F. Aragan, Miss Aragan, Mr. P. Alza, Mrs. C. A. Beebe, Miss E. Bautista, Mrs. A. C. Brooks, Miss M. Brooks, Miss J. Brooks, Mr. A. Brooks, Miss C. Benavidez, Mr. B. W. Cadwallader, Mr. Chiong Moon, Mr. Chiu Tai-cao, Mr. E. A. Elianoff, Mr. Fong Men, Miss A. V. Franklin, Mr. F. Lionel Fern, Capt. N. Gude, Mr. F. M. Gutierrez, Miss F. Gloria, Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Gozar, Mr. Abdul Hamid, Mr. Mahboob Hassan, Mrs. A. Jabaninta, Mr. E. Jabaninta, Mr. S. M. Jones, Miss D. I. Jones, Mrs. S. Kanegae, Mr. and Mrs. Chafik Ali Kellani, Mr. Kwan Shin-ehi, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Locke, Mr. P. E. Locke, Mr. L. A. Levensaler, Mr. F. Layug, Mr. Ley Cho, Mrs. M. Martos, Mr. J. Maangenberg, Mr. H. Neale, Mr. V. M. Ninobla, Miss M. Nilo, Mr. Ong Yu-tong, Mr. A. Perez Olaguez, Mr. L. A. Perez Olaguez, Mr. L. A. Perez Olaguez, Mr. N. Pavloff, Mr. J. M. Paredes, Dr. and Mrs. J. Ramirez, Mr. R. Ralston, Mr. H. W. Stokes, Mrs. A. Saanendra, Mr. Cirillo R. Salazar, Mr. and Mrs. L. Perez Samanillo, Mrs. C. de Leon y Sempio, Mrs. Tun Wa-le, Mr. E. H. Trice, Mr. and Mrs. Santiago Velasco, Mr. L. Woolfe, Mr. J. Walker, Miss E. L. Taen Yu.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC. TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

SAILINGS 1928.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 24
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 14
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 22	June 25	June 28
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 19
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 27	July 30	Aug. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 20	Aug. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 24	Sept. 27
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 18

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

See Canada's Wonders—The Canadian Pacific Rockies—Lovely Lake Louise—Banff the beautiful. The "Trans-Canada Limited" and other daily through Express trains. Stopovers allowed anywhere en route. Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
May 15	May 17	EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 28
June 5	June 7	EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 8

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AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 25th May
S.S. "CITY OF CARLISLE" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th June
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 25th July.

AUSTRALIA

SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

"KAZEMBE" ... Leaves Singapore ... 7th May.
For FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line and other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th May.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th July.

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th May.
S.S. "FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... end July.
Leading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth) Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
LAHORE	5,252	7th May	M's, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHGAR	5,252	12th May	Marselles, London, Antwerp & Hull
TRIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
MAIWA	5,273	31st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June	M's, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
DELTA	5,097	9th June	Marselles, London & Antwerp
IMIRZAPORE	5,715	19th June	Straits & Bombay
RANIPURA	16,301	23rd June	Bombay, Marselles & London
NOVARA	4,589	30th June	Marselles, London, Antwerp, Hull
KEYBER	9,114	7th July	Marselles, London, Antwerp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marselles & London
INANKIN	7,058	28th July	M's, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marselles & London
NALDERA	16,488	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marselles & London
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marselles, London & Antwerp

Frequency only.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, P'ruva, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Medial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALAMBA	8,018	3rd May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAIWARA	7,764	17th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	10,000	29th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	10,000	2nd June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless
and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ARAFURA	6,000	4th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
TANDA	6,958	1st June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th Aug.	Melbourne.
*ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	

* Calls at Port Holland.
Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tientsin, Cebu,
Kobe, Yokohama, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement
to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALMA	10,000	1st May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ALFPORE	5,273	2nd May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKIWA	7,936	7th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'ham.
TANDA	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*NOVARA	4,589	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
DELTA	5,097	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*DEVANIA	8,155	17th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'ham.
SANTHIA	7,754	22nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*MIRZAPORE	5,715	24th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe.
RANIPURA	16,301	25th May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TILAWA	16,600	2nd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NANKIN	7,058	5th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TAKADA	8,949	7th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	17th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NORFOLK	7,563	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,958	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.
All cabins are fitted with Electric fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C. HONGKONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

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"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	18th May.
S.S. "ADRIATIC"	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	18th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

GERMAN LINERS.

NEW VESSELS NEARING
COMPLETION.

FOR ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The two new North German
Lloyd liners "Bremen" and
"Europa" are to be launched in
June, it is learned and will be
added to the Bremen-New York
service of the line in April, 1929.
Details of the two vessels have
not been made public thus far,
but it is understood they are to
be 937 feet long and will have a
gross register of about 46,000
tons and a speed of about 27.5
knots.

The passenger accommodations
are to set a new mark in luxury
and comfort. About 80 per cent.
of the first class staterooms, ac-
cording to Adolf Stadlaender,
one of the directors of the line,
who visited England a year ago,
will be equipped with baths. The
"Europa" is being built by the
A. G. Weser at Bremen and the
"Bremen" is being built in the
Blohm and Voss yard at Ham-
burg.

The propulsion machinery of
the two de luxe liners, is expect-
ed to consist of geared turbines
as in the case of other high speed
Atlantic liners. The cost of the
vessels has been estimated at
about \$11,500,000 each.
Great Tonnage Gain.

A statement issued last
November by Carl Joachim Stim-
ming, general director of the
North German Lloyd, and Arnold
Petzet, another member of the
board of directors, in connection
with the flotation there of an
issue of \$20,000,000 twenty-year
6 per cent. sinking fund gold
bonds, due November 1, 1947,
pointed out that on November 1
the aggregate gross tonnage of
the 123 vessels operated by the
company in overseas trade was
621,000 registered tons, while
tonnage under construction, in-
cluding the "Bremen" and
"Europa" aggregated 253,300
gross tons and vessels in coastal
service aggregated 60,000 tons
more, or a total of 943,300 gross
tons.

The speed of the new liners
will be sufficient to enable them to
make the run from New York to
the Channel ports in five days and
to Bremen in six days. It is pos-
sible that provision will be made
for carrying aeroplanes for ship
to shore transportation of mails
or for the use of such passengers
as may wish to shorten the ocean
voyage by several hours at either
end of the journey.

In this connection there is
some possibility that the line may
ultimately make use of Montauk
Point as a landing or embarkation
point for first class passen-
gers. H. Schuengel, general
manager of the line in the United
States, made a general survey of
the Fresh Pond Bay locality re-
cently with other officers of the
line on the invitation of the Long
Island Railroad Co. and the Carl
Fisher realty development organ-
ization.

Montauk Facilities.
The impression gained from
the members of the party who
made the trip to Montauk Point
was that development of the ter-
minal facilities would be too ex-
pensive to be undertaken by any
one line, inasmuch as the New
York terminals must still be
maintained and Montauk could be
used only for expedition of pas-
senger traffic.

Accordingly it would seem that
the development must be under-
taken either by a combination of
several lines or by the railroad
and the realty organization with
a view to rental of the terminal
facilities to such lines as may
wish to use them.

In view of the recently aroused
interest in the speeding up of
trans-Atlantic travel, it is pos-
sible that several of the lines with
new tonnage, either planned or
under construction, may decide to
make Montauk a port of call, en-
abling passengers landing there
at, say, 4 or 5 o'clock in the
afternoon to pass through quar-
antine and arrive in New York
the same evening, instead of being
held overnight at the Narrows.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The B.I. s.s. "Talma" left Singa-
pore for this port on April 24 p.m.,
and is due here to-morrow.

The M.V. "Toronto" (D. & Co.)
sailed from New York on March 17,
and is due at Manila on Monday.

The P. & O. s.s. "Alfpoore" left
Singapore for this port on April 25
at Noon with the outward mails,
and is due here on Tuesday at
about 4 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" from Hong Kong on April
18 left Yokohama yesterday, and is
due at Vancouver on May 6.

The s.s. "Kendal Castle" (D. &
Co.) sailed from New York on
March 8, and is due here on May
7.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" (Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R.)
from Manila is due here on May
7 at 9 a.m., and will berth at Pier
No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will
leave for Victoria and Vancouver,
B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe
and Yokohama on May 9 at noon.

A WORLD TOUR.

PHILIPPINE STEAMER TO
CIRCUMNAVIGATE GLOBE.

WITH TOURISTS.

Plans for a round-the-world tour
of a Filipino vessel, probably the
inter-island steamer "Panny,"
touching at important ports in the
United States, England, France,
Germany, Spain and other coun-
tries, were disclosed by Cap-
tain Martin Sagarbarria, who has
arrived from Cebu with Senator
Sergio Osmena. Captain Sagar-
barria, himself, who is an able
skipper, may take charge of the
proposed tour, he said.

The principal object of the pro-
posed trip is to establish better
understanding and friendship with
other peoples of the world, it was
stated. Well-known Filipinos in
public and social circles have al-
ready expressed their desire to re-
serve passage for the proposed
tour.

If the first round-the-world trip
is successful those behind the pro-
ject will repeat the venture on a
larger scale, it was revealed. How-
ever, for the present the men be-
hind the scheme are withholding
their names.

If plans do not miscarry, it is
the intention of the men behind
the venture to ask permission from
Washington authorities to have
the vessel used in the trip fly the
Filipino flag.

THE FERLA MOHR.

A STRANGE BEN MACDHUI
STORY.

TOLD BY PROFESSOR.

Speaking at the annual dinner of
the Cairngorm Club, held in Aber-
deen, recently, Professor J.
Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S., Lon-
don, the well-known mountaineer
and an ex-president of the Alpine
Club, told of a curious experience
that befel him when climbing on
the top of Ben Macdhui over 35
years ago. He was returning from
the cairn in a mist when he began
to think he heard something else
than merely the noise of his own
footsteps in the snow. For every
few steps he took he heard a big
crunch, and then another crunch,
as if some one was walking after
him, but taking steps three or four
times the length of his own. He
said to himself, "This is all non-
sense." He listened and heard it
again, but could see nothing in the
mist. As he walked on and the
eerie crunch, crunch sounded be-
hind him he was seized with the
most profound terror. Why he did
not know, for he did not mind be-
ing alone on the hills. But the
uncanny something which he heard
caused fear to seize him by the
throat. He took to his heels and
ran, staggering blindly among the
boulders for four and five miles,
nearly down to Rothiemurchus
Forest. That was an experience
which made him feel that on no
account would he ever venture
back to the top of Ben Macdhui
alone. About 12 years later he
told this story to the late Dr.
Kellas, and found that he had had
a weird experience at the top of
the same mountain about midnight
one month of June. Dr. Kellas
saw a man come up out of the
Larig and wander round the cairn
nearby, where Dr. Kellas's brother
was sitting. What surprised him
was that the man was practically
the same height as the cairn, which
was 10 feet high, and that it was
an ordinary thing for people to
wander alone on the top of Ben
Macdhui at midnight. The man
descended into the Larig. When
Dr. Kellas asked his brother what
on earth the man was doing walk-
ing round the cairn, his brother re-
plied that he never saw any man
at all. A good many years after
that Mr. Collie Philip met an old
man living at the edge of Rothie-
murchus Forest, who knew the
Cairngorms very well. When Mr.
Philip told this man Dr. Kellas's
story he was not in the least sur-
prised, but simply remarked—"O,
aye; that would have been the
Ferla Mohr (the big grey man) he
would have been seeing." "That
is the end of the story," said Pro-
fessor Collie. "What you may
make out of it I do not know; but
there is something very queer
about the top of Ben Macdhui, and
I will not go back there again by
myself. I know." "Glasgow
Herald."

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
1st May, 1928, at 10 a.m., by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 25th April, 1928.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering: First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins.
DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER
MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS,
ELECTRICIANS.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors
the following list of some of the
highest points on the Island and
Mainland is published:-

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Evrie	1728
Peak Hotel	1505
Talkoo Sanatorium	1600
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (Afterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Tai-mo-shan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1977

CHURCH NOTICE.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR
IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES
UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
HONG KONG.

29th April, 1928.

Third Sunday after Easter.

Holy Communion, 8 a.m.
Military Service, 9.15 a.m.
Children's Service, 10.15 a.m.
Sunday School at Peak School,
10 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.
Preacher: The Rev. N. V.
Halward.

Holy Communion, 12 noon.
Evensong, 6 p.m.
Preacher: The Rev. H. V. Koop.
Social Evening in Cathedral Hall
after Evensong.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scien-
tist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen
Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m.
Subject:—"Everlasting Punish-
ment."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at
5.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address,
open:-
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to
12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to
attend the service and visit the
Reading Room.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON, STRAITS &
PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship
"HENRECH"
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 2nd May, 1928, will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 16th May,
1928, or they will not be recognis-
ed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
1st May, 1928, at 10 a.m., by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 25th April, 1928.



"Allen, I've found a marvelous new way to go
home to England for £120! We take the Presi-
dent Liners direct to Victoria B. C., or to Seattle;
or via Honolulu to San Francisco or Los Angeles,
see all the sights of America on our railroad stop-
over privileges, and from New York sail via the
regular North Atlantic Lines. Let's go
that way this year!"

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

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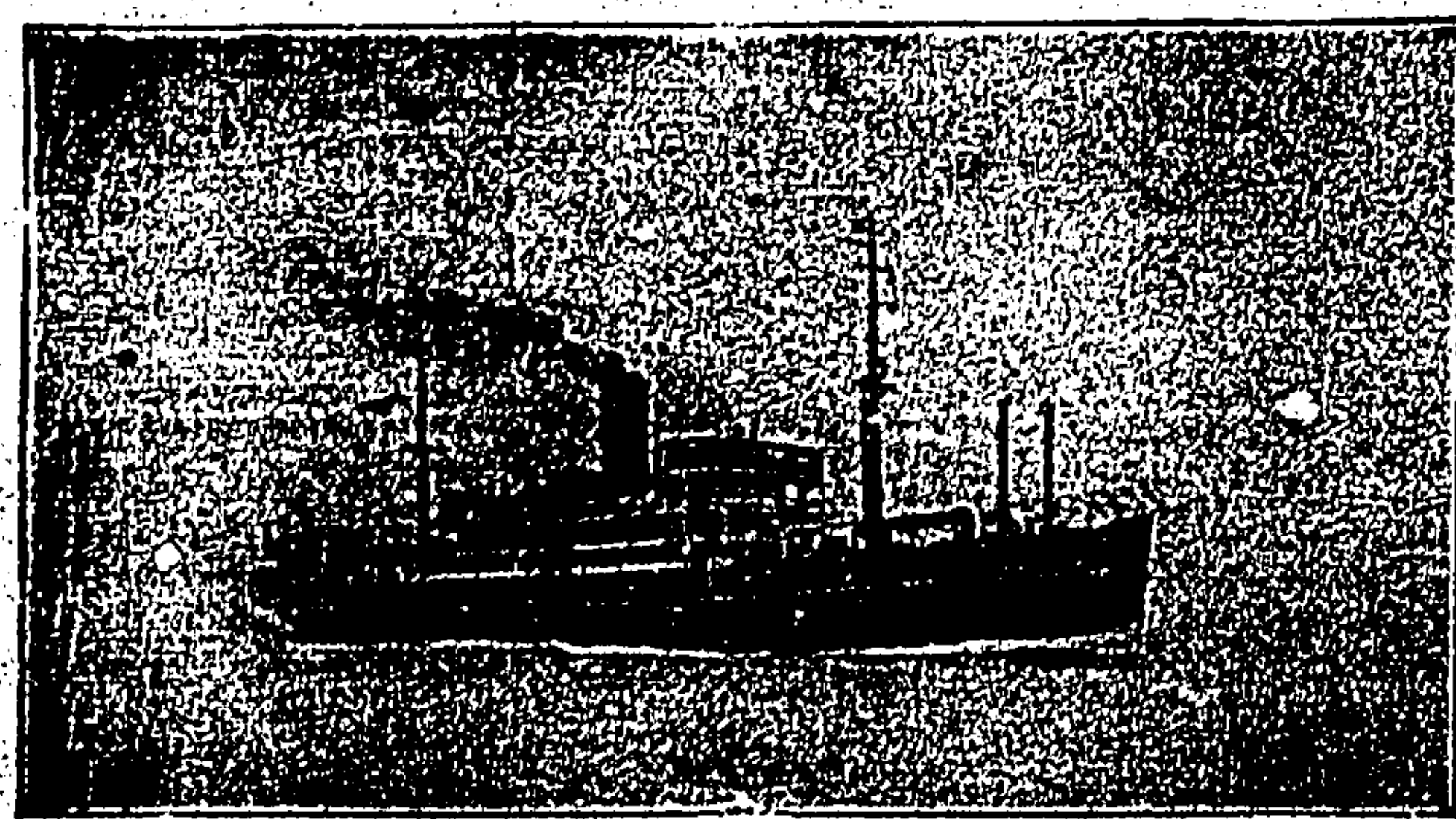
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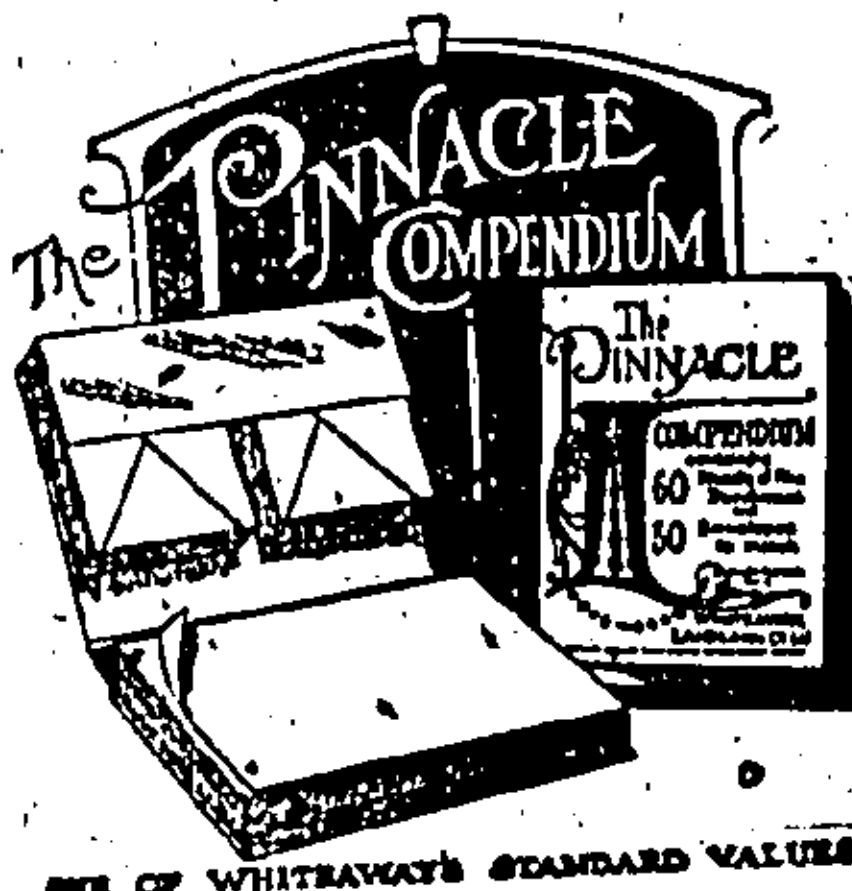
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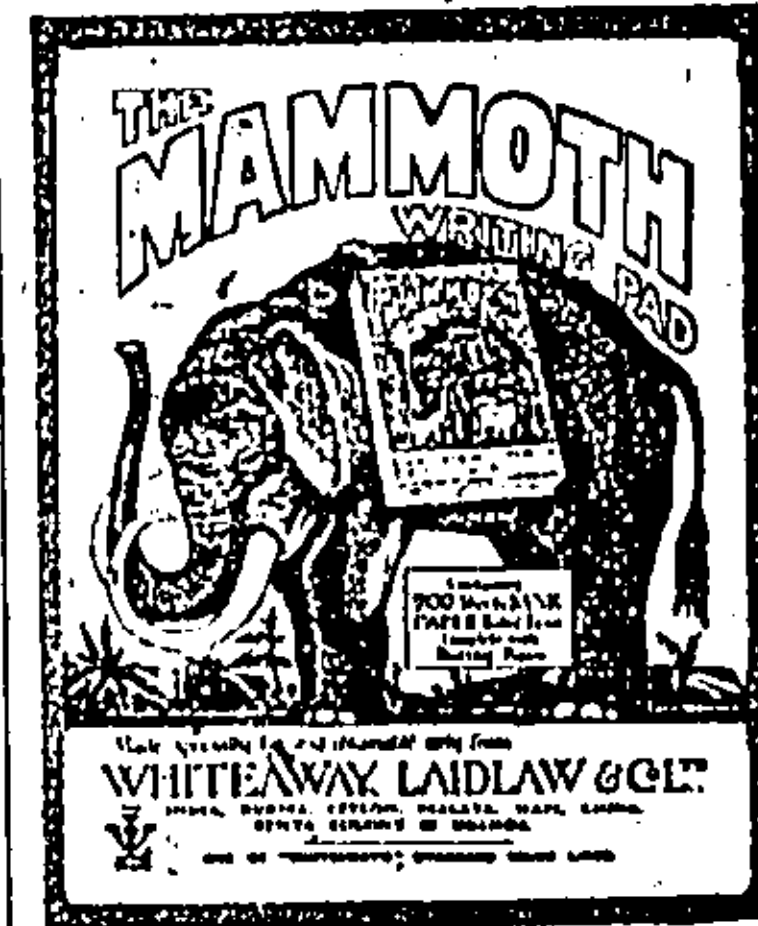


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Hong Kong, Saturday, April 28, 1928.

SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

Perhaps the most surprising event of the week in China has been the advice given by the British Consul at Chefoo to his nationals advising them to remove to Wei-hai-wei. It was doubtless given only after the most serious consideration, for though it affects a comparatively small number of people yet there are sufficient permanent British residents in Chefoo to cause such a sudden exodus to be a very serious matter to them individually. One would have thought that the landing of a body of British marines would have sufficed to protect our nationals and their property in such a small place as Chefoo but, as stated, His Britannic Majesty's Consul doubtless took the question fully into consideration before advising the departure that is now about to take place. Luckily, Wei-hai-wei is only some forty miles away, so that it should be comparatively simple for those British subjects affected to settle down quickly and return easily to their old quarters, which it is to be hoped will escape the ravages of war.

Mr. O. St. Clair O'Malley's return to the Foreign Office will probably have aroused mixed feelings in the minds of his countrymen in this part of the world, most of whom have a very vivid recollection of the part he played in the remarkable arrangement known as the O'Malley-Chen agreement. By this agreement, of practically every Briton interested in our prestige in the Far

East, we not only virtually lost our Hankow Concession and the fruit of years of hard work in many directions in Hankow and elsewhere in the province of Hupeh, but we did so by "climbing down" in a way that seemed to most onlookers, much more ignominious than politic as our leaders in London doubtless intended it to be. We had at the time a very difficult task to accomplish, and we were then not quite so sure as we now are that Mr. Eugene Chen had gone so wholeheartedly over to Communism. Had we been aware that such was the case we should have been much more reluctant than we were to enter into any sort of negotiations with him. We mistook his hatred of the ordinary conception of civilisation for the arrogance that so often accompanies the actions of fledglings in high positions, thrust upon them largely by chance rather than by ability—the poor creatures "dressed in a little brief authority." It is, however, still a very debatable point whether we should have fared better had we adopted an aggressive policy, which would certainly have been strongly resented by practically the whole of at least South and Central China flushed as they were at the time by their remarkably speedy advance to the Yangtze. What Mr. O'Malley did in the negotiations was in the capacity of one of the senior Secretaries of our Peking Legation, and he certainly pleased his Foreign Office superiors even though he grievously disappointed most of his fellow-countrymen. His connection with the "Franco Scandal" was evidently of the slightest, even though he was stated to have been the actual instigator of the "flutter."

The House of Commons debate on the Government's policy with regard to the rubber industry and particularly as to the withdrawal of the restriction scheme initiated by the late Lord Stevenson is of course especially interesting to us in this part of the world where speculation in Malaya rubber shares is still very active. Judging from what Reuters telegraphed to us of the debate it is clear that the Government did not act in any way precipitately so far as determining to withdraw restriction on exported rubber. On the contrary, they acted very deliberately in placing the matter in the hands of a Research Committee, who evidently made exhaustive inquiry before submitting their recommendation to the Government. Their manner in making the decision known may not have been the best from the point of view of businessmen; but as it is evident that the Government are confident that they have adopted the right course, it will be well to accept the situation gracefully, and await optimistically for the improvement in the industry which the Government so confidently predict.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. HAYNES AND MR. BREWER.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—In view of the publicity which the newspapers have accorded to the Summary Court action brought by Mr. Haynes against Mr. Instone Brewer, I should be glad if you would accord equal publicity to the fact that Mr. Haynes has unconditionally withdrawn this action.

I am addressing you myself in this connection, since Mr. Instone Brewer is at present in Shekhi (Heungshan) and thereby unable to attend to the matter personally.

Yours, etc.,

DOROTHY BREWER.

(MRS. INSTONE BREWER.)

Hong Kong, April 27.

EXONERATED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Kong to Canton on a westerly course at a speed of about 3½ knots and had just cleared the Northern entrance to the Kap Sing Mun pass.

Both the latter vessels are American owned, licensed in Hong Kong and in charge of Chinese.

When in the vicinity of Brothers Point, shortly after midnight, and close to the Northern shore the "Vermont" and the "Taming" came into collision, resulting in material damage to the "Taming."

The Court is of the opinion that the circumstances did not justify a deviation from the express enactment as to keeping on the starboard side of the channel and finds that:

1. The non-observance by the Master of the "Taming" of Article 25 of the Collision Regulations, contributed to the collision.
2. The Tug "Katonah" disobeyed Article 3 of the Collision Regulations relating to side lights.
3. The "Vermont" disobeyed Article 5 of the Collision Regulations relating to side lights.
4. The Coxswain of the "Katonah" made an incorrect signal in giving one long blast contrary to Article 15 of the Collision Regulations.
5. A proper lookout was not kept in "Katonah."

The Court records its opinion that vessels of the tonnage of the "Katonah" and "Vermont" should not be allowed to proceed to foreign ports in charge of persons whose evidence showed them to be insufficiently qualified for such positions.

The Court decides that the circumstances attending this casualty do not call for any action with regard to the certificates of the Master or Officers of the "Taming."

SOLDIER ARRESTED.

Private Stuart Lamb, 2nd K.O.S.B. was arrested on a charge of assaulting the driver of a public car last night and refusing to pay his fare.

Mrs. C. Y. Wong, residing at University Path, reports to the Police, that at about 2.45 p.m. yesterday, she was walking along Calne-road when a Chinaman came up from behind and wrenched her handbag from her and made away with it. The value of the loss is estimated to be about \$12.50 in money and jewellery.

MR. R. CLITHEROW.

Mr. Richard Clitherow, of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., has been admitted to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The "Gazette" announces that the King's Birthday will be kept on Monday, June 4 next.

Yoshiaki, yesterday, the almanac, Nevill Vincent has arrived here.—Reuters.

MAUDLIN MAUNDERINGS.

"TOASTS AND HOW TO PROPOSE THEM."

(By Philippa Glass.)

Those local speculators and investors who dabbled in sugar and whose shares are rapidly dissolving regard sugar as anything but sweet these days; and in that line the "bills" have ceased to "bear." In the sugary palaces of high finance lamentations fill the air and the Jeremiahs declare that the sugar hath lost its savour. But in spite of these weeping Willies Hong Kong will still go on and increase, for it does not live by sugar alone.

Man, of course, was ever a grouser even in the best of times, whenever that was, and so the Portuguese epigrammatist exclaims: "Every crowd has a Silva whining." And in Hong Kong things might be a great deal worse. As Milton remarked in "Don Juan": "What we lose on the sugar we make on the cheese." Never were words by poet or prophet more true, for the Government Palaeontologist, Peter E. Fyde, while examining the Carboniferous Strata near Shekko suddenly came across an exceedingly rich vein of cheese. At great personal risk, for he was all but gassed by the pungent fumes, the intrepid Peter procured a number of specimens which twenty analysts are unanimous in labelling high-grade cheese. Specimens examined, so far, give 18 carat Cheddar, 24 carat Gouda, grade-one Sillon, an extremely potent Limburger, a superior Gruyere, a 1,000-horse-power Gorgonzola, and several new varieties of even higher potential. The vein, which is, in geological language, an intrusive sill, starts near the Golf Course, dips N.W. in a syncline, and, unless it fizzles out or meets with a fault, ought to crop out about the Polo Ground. Judging by the experience of our nasal organs when we were in that neighbourhood at low tide we should say that Mr. Fyde is just about right.

A company is to be floated, and as soon as the necessary gas masks and respirators arrive, work will begin in earnest. Already attempts have been made to excavate but the workmen were overcome by the noxious exhalations in a few minutes. Even the sampan men from Causeway Bay, whom one would imagine inured to any gaseous concoction less dangerous than neat Chlorine, had to quit after twenty minutes' heroic bathing. But things are to be done in no haphazard fashion, and the greatest authority on cheese-mining, Odo Rovmuk, is on his way from Lemberg to train the workers here. Besides the huge income which will assuredly come from the sale and export of cheese there should be as much, if not more, as is derived from the by-products of which the most important will be disinfectant and poisonous gases. These will be compressed into cylinders. It is confidently expected that a large number of stink-bombs will be exported for use at student rages and election meetings, especially in China where the adolescents are so desirous of emulating the methods of the West. Meanwhile as Geneva watches, Ice House-street is all agog.

Once those stink-bombs and poison gases are on sale, one of my bachelor friends intends using them on his neighbours. His is a sad case. Time was when the street where he has stayed for the last fifteen years was quiet; now it is an agonising medley of sounds cacophonous, saxophonous, and gramophonous. His neighbours are exceedingly prolific and their offspring favour the part beneath his windows as their pitch, so that he hears the noise of their footballs, batteledores, whistles, drums, etc., all day. The maiden lady next door keeps a P. parrot which shrieks from sunrise till sunset, and cats which make their feline rendering of "Nights of Love and Nights of Gladness." The daughters of the family upstairs are learning how to play on the piano, the fellow opposite imagines himself a Caruso, but is not, another is a saxophone maniac, and every house round about has a gramophone. He is in despair. He even sank to writing verse about it. He showed me two of his rhymed Philippias. The first was in the style of Byron and so sulphurous that only the first line could be printed. It ran: "There was a sound of devilry by night." The second, after Kipling, was just as blasphemous with the exception of the last stanza which, though more decent, was far below the rest in every other quality. This is it: "Ship me somewhere out of sewage, From this human garbage heap, From the noises of the new age."

So that I may get to sleep: Where the Bari stops his Toning, And the Battle falls to Dore, Where the Grumo ceases Phoning, And the Cocka Toos no more."

After a great deal of coaxing and persuading, my rustic pal, Ivan Knox induced me to go with him to the Punters' Club. I was at a loss to understand his insistence for he knows that above all things I abominate puns and punsters. Even all Ivan's flattery and beseeching would have been futile had I not got to know, surreptitiously, that that most despicable specimen of humanity, Abe Root, had bet Ivan \$10 that he (Ivan) could not inveigle me through the portals of the Punters' Club edifice. Root declares that my aversion to puns and punning is all a matter of sour grapes because I have not the ability to make or appreciate a subtle pun. He avers that it causes me the most excruciating mental torture to conceive a pun, and that when, after much travail, it seeps the light it has whiskers ancient as the hills. Accordingly, just for the pleasure of annoying that creeping crawling degenerate, I decided to become a martyr for one evening and went to the Club with the astonished and delighted Ivan. But a hitch occurred at the very door, and Ivan was within an ace of losing his bet. He had forgotten that a visitor in addition to being brought along by a club-member must let loose a pun new to the sour faced Tyler. This was a dilemma indeed. Had Ivan remembered this rule we could easily have had a pun ready, for Ivan is facile princeps in that questionable art just as I am happily at the other extreme. I was not feeling very sorry, for I did not look forward to a happy evening if I did manage to enter the unhallowed regions. But my unlucky star must have been in the ascendant that evening, and I, who always pun with difficulty, performed the well-nigh impossible feat of doing so on the spur of the moment. Just then, as luck would have it, I happened to observe a Parsee gentleman. Pointing him out to the sullen Cerberus I said: Ha, my smiling Janitor, beholdst thou yonder disciple of Zoroaster? Prithree, tell me why his wealth is akin to niggardliness." Cerberus looked unhappy and shook his shaggy head in token of surrender. "Why, thou blockhead," I chuckled, because it is Parsimony." "Get in," was all I got. My bon mot put me in better humour and raised me in the estimation of Ivan who said that another dozen such efforts would qualify me for membership. But it was not to be. Try as I might I could not perpetrate any more, and a feeling of fatalism succeeded that of brief elation.

What I remember best of the Club premises are a large oil-painting of "Tom Hood, Prince of Puntsters," and the library. When I am ushered into a fresh library I am the most inquisitive, ill-mannered boor in Hong Kong (and that means a lot), and so almost as soon as I saw the Puntsters' Library I was gazing at the titles. But none of my favourites were there. They were all books of a technical nature pertaining to the poorest form of wit. First of all I observed three large well-thumbed volumes entitled "The History of Punning." Next were four tomes even more finger-worn called "The Art of Punning." Others in that case were "Great Puntsters and their Methods"; "Forbidden Puns"; "Rabelaisian Puns"; "A Thousand and One Historic Puns"; "Cheestnuts"; etc. These being books of reference were not to be taken away. In the lending department I saw "Peeping Tom," (Continued on Page 7.)

DO YOU KNOW?

To-day's List of
Little Posers.

1. From day to day in the "China Mail" appear half a dozen questions of a general nature, for which acknowledgment is due to the "Daily Sketch." Answers will be found on page 9 of this issue.
2. How far we are from the sun?
3. Which is the wettest district of Europe?
4. When the British first entered South Africa?
5. Where the highest railway in the world is?
6. Who founded the Y.M.C.A.?

HELP YOURSELVES.

(Continued From Page 1.)

mullet from Col. Bird with which he tapped twice on the stone saying: "I declare this stone well and truly laid."

Villagers Impressed.

After the stone laying ceremony, dedicatory prayers were offered by the Rev. Tsang Ki-pek in Chinese, and by the Very Rev. Dean A. Swann in English.

Following prayer, Sir Cecil resumed his seat, when votes of thanks were offered by Mr. Li Hoi-tung in Chinese and by Mr. T. N. Chan, M.A., J.P., in English. Cheers and "tigers" for Sir Cecil and the visitors concluded the interesting ceremony. Tea was then served on the grounds, and the band resumed its much appreciated music.

The villagers who turned out in large numbers were greatly impressed by the ceremony, and evinced great interest in the band. At the conclusion of the stone laying ceremony they fired some crackers for good "joss."

SIR HENRY POLLOCK.

Sir Henry Pollock expressed thanks to His Excellency the Governor for attending the ceremony, his time being very fully occupied in view of his coming absence on leave from the Colony. He used the word "leave" advisedly because it was much to be feared that His Excellency's well-known devotion to the welfare of the Colony and its interests was likely to entail considerable of his time for rest and leisure in the home-land.

Sir Henry also expressed his thanks to Lady Clement and the other guests for their presence and said he also took the opportunity of expressing the great gratitude of the College Council and the Building Fund Committee to the donors to the Building Fund for their generous contributions amounting, with interest, to a sum of \$150,000.

He also expressed his appreciation of the effective labours of the Old Boys' Committee and the students of St. Stephen's in helping in connection with the sum raised. He added that the generosity of the Government in placing nearly 25 acres of land at the disposal of the Council of the College was very much appreciated and that such generosity was calculated to spur the Council on to establish an educational institution which would be in every respect a credit to the Colony.

Two Hostels.

In fact, he added, the Council and the Building Committee were reaching forward to the erection of an extra hostel in addition to that of which His Excellency was about to lay the foundation stone. Such an extension was estimated to cost about \$150,000, being apparently warranted by the prospective number of boarders already in view. He thought it would be more economical to start a new one now before the old one was finished while the building plant was still on the spot.

Sir Henry also said that with the addition of these two hostels which would accommodate 120 boys the Council hoped in the course of the next few years to build on the site two more hostels so as to provide accommodation for 250 boarders, a communal dining hall for the whole school, a library and museum, laboratories, workshops and a gymnasium, and later a school chapel.

The playing fields, which would soon be taken in hand, would be as spacious as any school's in the Colony. The erection of the hostel, of which His Excellency was to lay the stone, was in the able hands of Mr. Lum Woo, who said he expected the work to be finished within twelve months. In the meantime, by arrangement with the Government, connection would be made with Tytan Tuk so as to obtain a pure water supply and the necessary motor roads affording access to the site would be constructed.

In conclusion, Sir Henry said the Council intended to establish an institution with a high standard not only of education but of public service for the good of others.

DR. TS'UO.

Dr. S. W. Ts'uo, M.D., J.P., representing the founders and the Council of the College, said:—

As one of the Founders of St. Stephen's College and on behalf of the students and their parents I extend to your Excellency our most hearty welcome and thanks for coming here to-day to lay the Foundation Stone of this new College Building.

The great interest your Excellency has taken in the education of the Chinese here and the strong support and encouragement you have given to the establishment of a Chinese School at the Hong Kong University, and your exhortation to Chinese to learn English, have won for you, Sir, the inestimable admiration, respect

and gratitude not only of the Chinese here but also of all patriotic men in China.

Cherished Hope.

When the late Sir Kai Ho-kai, with whom I associated in all matters of public interest, was approached by the late Bishop, then Archdeacon, Danister, and the Rev. Mr. but now Archdeacon, Barnett on the subject of establishing a high-grade Anglo-Chinese School for the Chinese, an opportunity for the realization of a long cherished hope of founding in the Colony a school on the lines of an English Public School at once presented itself to us. That opportunity was taken advantage of, and, in order to secure Chinese support to the project, it was agreed that the proposed school should provide an education up to the standard of matriculation of a University; that it should have, at all times, a full staff of English Masters whose duty it was not only to teach but also to associate themselves with the boys and to impart to them a notion of the traditions of English Public Schools; that the students should be taught and encouraged to take an interest in athletic sport and games; and, above all, that the study of Chinese literature and classics should be made compulsory.

With this understanding St. Stephen's started 25 years ago, and it has ever since occupied a unique position among the educational institutions in the Colony. Many of its students, after leaving school, went abroad for further study and have since returned duly qualified in their respective professions and are doing splendid work in China and in this Colony.

Public School System.

How far St. Stephen's has fulfilled the expectations and hopes of its Founders is a difficult question to answer. For the traditions of a school are not things tangible and they can only be made manifest by the character, deeds and behaviour of its students, shown in their after-school life. But judging from common report, St. Stephen's boys are admitted to be well behaved and public-spirited; and, from the splendid effort and great energy displayed by the Old Boys' Association as well as the present Students in helping the College New Building Scheme they have proved themselves to be most loyal to their Alma Mater.

The public-school system has now come to China and it is going to stay. Hitherto Chinese have been accustomed to educate their children at their own home where they can have more supervision and control over their character and conduct, and less danger of bad association and contamination. This method of education was only possible in days of old when one had nothing more to learn than his own language and literature, and the object of education was to pass the old form of state-examination in China.

But when social intercourse between men of all nations becomes more and more extensive the need of acquiring a knowledge of modern science, foreign languages, and the ideals of other nations becomes imperative. Parents if they want to keep up with the times must give their children the benefit of a public school education and training.

Second Stage.

However, the fear of some parents that their children may get into bad company when associating with a large number of boys in a public school still remains, and it behoves, therefore, the masters, who have the charge and responsibility of the boys, to allay this fear by keeping strict discipline in school; by associating themselves closely with the boys in their work and play; and by keeping them so much employed in useful work that they can have no time to get into mischief. These aims the Boarding School system only can effectively achieve.

St. Stephen's is now entering on its second stage of development. It is the first time the School has a building of its own, with ample ground for playing fields and for future development. It is a fitting occasion at this day's ceremony that I should re-state and emphasise the hopes and expectations of the Founders 25 years ago; however much I may fail in my ability to express them adequately.

Generally speaking the object of parents in sending their sons to school is to attain scholastic achievements. But the English Public School system aims higher than that, that is, the formation of the character of the students. Parents should be reminded that it is not given to every man to be of the same ability, but every man can be of good character. It is the duty therefore of every school to ward both the state and country to produce such men, and the English Public School system is the best means of attaining this desired end.

What we hope of the students is that they should acquire a spirit

of self-reliance, fair play, willingness to make sacrifice to do others good, cheerfulness in defeat and magnanimity in victory, an esprit-de-corps, as well as the courage of carrying out their own conviction for good and a determination to refrain from doing what they have learnt to consider infra dig.

This spirit, courage, or determination cannot be acquired in the class rooms but on the playing fields where, by co-operation and team work, defeat often turns into victory while selfishness and conceit cannot find a footing. It is said that "the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton" which shows what great value is set on the training of a public school in England.

With the Chinese similar ideas of manhood are taught in their books. If one would go carefully into the Chinese classics he would find them all there. But the lack of a practical training to put their ideas into execution renders the teaching almost a dead letter. It is this very spirit of practical action that we hope to see in our youths so that they may on attaining such spirit show to the world what the old Chinese traditions and civilisation really are.

We thank the Government heartily for granting this magnificent site for the development of the school and your Excellency for giving all the facilities and encouragement which enable the Building Committee to proceed with the Building Scheme. We are most honoured by your Excellency performing the laying of the Foundation Stone. We feel sure that under your auspices the success of St. Stephen's is assured. (Applause.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency said:—The experiment which begins here to-day is not only full of interest, but will, I venture to hope, mark the beginning of a new era in educational enterprise in Hong Kong and perhaps in China. We are attempting nothing less than to found in this Colony a public school after the model of those in the United Kingdom. Great among the glories of Great Britain are her public schools; and, if we in the Far East can catch some thing of the spirit which inspires those wonderful foundations, give it body, substance and reality in our midst, and successfully foster its growth, we shall have won a great triumph in the cause of education.

Education, and especially higher education, is never in a healthy community the sole concern of the state; but there should always be co-operation of private with official endeavour. It is most undesirable that education should be all of one kind and schools all of one pattern. But the impulse of the State will inevitably be in the direction of uniformity, and it is only by the intervention of private initiative that diversity and individuality will be achieved. Government can assist and co-ordinate; but the driving power, and to a large extent the funds, should come from private sources, namely, first and foremost from parents and pupils, and then in gradually widening circles from associations, whether rural, urban and municipal or social, secular and religious. I am persuaded that a sound system of education can only evolve on these lines and, as a matter of fact, this is how education has spread in those countries where it has been most esteemed.

Decision Welcomed.

I, therefore, welcome with the utmost satisfaction the decision of the authorities of St. Stephen's College to reconstitute their foundation as a public school after the English model; and in laying the first stone of the new school buildings here at Stanley to-day I wish this splendid venture of faith all possible success. I trust that it will receive the generous support of the whole community. (Applause.)

MR. LI HOI-TUNG.

The following is an English translation of the speech in Chinese made by Mr. Li Hoi-tung, chairman of the Old Boys' Committee, member of the College Council, and a trustee of the College:—

On behalf of the college council and the old boys of St. Stephen's College I wish to express our sincere gratitude to His Excellency for coming here to lay the foundation stone for the new building of the College. The building scheme in Stanley was dropped in 1924 for several reasons, and the college council wished to erect the building in Aberdeen which is not a suitable place for college purpose. But in May 1927 His Excellency suggested that the College should be built in Stanley. Then we put the valuable suggestion into practice. His Excellency showed, too, a noble and discerning solicitude for the needs of the Chinese community by suggesting that Hong Kong should have an excellent boarding school and by generously giving us valuable advice and encourage-

GREAT NAVAL FILM.

THE BATTLES OF CORONEL AND FALKLAND.

COMING NEXT WEEK.

According to a special advertisement in this issue, the famous British naval film, "The Battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands" will be screened at the Queen's Theatre from Wednesday to Saturday of next week. In the making of this picture no fewer than 38 ships were used, from the mighty super-Dreadnought "Barham" down to a humble dockyard tug. Counting the crews of these and the dockyard hands at Portsmouth, Malta, etc., between 38,000 and 40,000 men were concerned in the production. Over 4,000 were actually employed by the producing company. On one occasion, 400 dockyard "matics" came on the pay roll for all-night work at Portsmouth. The film has been seen by the King and Queen and has aroused the greatest interest wherever it has been shown.

MAUDLIN MAUNDERINGS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

by Saul Otto Stuph: "The Crab Crawl," by Ironside Ways: "Fancy Skating" by Figueiredo; "The Oil King" by Maximilian Pounds; "The Adolescent," by Noah Mann; "Truth," by Hazel Irie; "The Victims," by Weir Dunn Brown; "Bolshies," by Knox Pitt Sophisms; "The Way to Love," by N. E. Howe; "Pauitices," by Lynd C. Doyle; Job's Comforter," by Yule Avenel Overow; "The Eton Crop," by Bob Darg; "The Nigger's Serenade," by Isaac Allin; "Forbidden Sights," by Mustapha Luke; "How to Command," by Dick Tait; "The Rolling Stone," by Eustace Till; "Salacious Yarns," by Canute Elmore; "The Orangeman," by Micah Noyes Sim; I could stand it no longer. I began to feel as if I had been given an anaesthetic. I wanted to drag myself away from that venomous bookcase but felt as helpless as a bird under the baleful eye of the serpent. Fortunately Ivan saw my state and led me to the bar. This proved to be a jump from the frying-pan into the fire, for there I met Tai Pun, champion Chinese punster in English, leader of the Shaokwan-clubbers. He opened his batteries thus: "Welcome to the bar, Sir. In the tavernacular I may inform you that you are now one of the Decanterbury Pilgrims." "Pshaw, Sir," retorted the bar-boy. That was the last straw. I remember falling, and when I came to found myself in hospital.

ment for the building scheme in Stanley.

I wish to pay a tribute to the very valuable proposal made by a syndicate to me concerning a donation to the College in consideration of the surrender of the lease of the college to the syndicate. I communicated this proposal to Rev. W. H. Hewitt who was then in Europe. In September 1923 Mr. Hewitt came back to Hong Kong. Then Mr. Hewitt and the late Mr. Chau Shiu-ki conducted negotiation with the syndicate concerning the proposal. Finally Mr. Hewitt accepted the syndicate's generous gift of \$100,000 to the College and \$100,000 for the surrender of the College lease to the syndicate. This splendid offer of the syndicate commands general admiration. The action of the syndicate was soon followed by many old boys and friends of the College who have already contributed \$150,000 towards the building fund. Thus now we have \$350,000 at our disposal for the erection of the building. I appeal to the old boys and friends of the College to give generous donations for the erection of one more hostel which is an imperative necessity.

Many Problems.

We have carefully considered many problems of our College. It is not my intention, however, to deal with general questions now, and I will not detain you long. I only desire to make a statement with regard to one question which deeply interests us; I allude to the question of study of Chinese literature. His Excellency has taken a keen interest in the study of Chinese literature, and recently gave encouragement for establishment of a Chinese department in the Arts Faculty of the University of Hong Kong. His efforts are greatly appreciated by all of us. I hope the College would improve the Chinese section, and students take keen interest in the study of Chinese literature; so that the college will be come a principal feeder of the Chinese School of the University. When the building will be completed, I hope that the College will allocate a room or rooms to the old boys for social purpose. Thus the old boys have many opportunities of meeting one another, and of helping their mother school. (Applause.)

CINEMA NOTES.

"THE COHENS AND KELLYS IN PARIS."

"ANNIE LAURIE" TO-MORROW.

Three excellent films are showing for the last time to-day— "The Cohens and Kellys in Paris," "The Cohens and Kellys in Paris" at the Queen's Theatre, "The Big Parade" at the World Theatre, and "Footloose Widows" at the Star Theatre. "The Cohens and Kellys in Paris," a sequel to the now famous "Cohens and Kellys," is a comedy of the unending squabble between an Irish and a Jewish family, full of serious and laughable situations. George Sydney, J. Farrel MacDonald, Kate Price and Gertrude Astor head the excellent cast.

WORLD THEATRE.

"The Big Parade" is one of those pictures that can be seen again and again with interest. John Gilbert and Renee Adoree are the leading players in this great drama of war. It should be noted that "The Big Parade," owing to its exceptional length, is being shown at 2.30, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m. only.

STAR THEATRE.

Louise Fazenda and Jacqueline Logan are the leading players in "Footloose Widows," which concerns the laughable adventures of two young mannequins who make a bold bid for society in the hope of netting a millionaire husband apiece. Jason Robards, a new discovery among leading men, is the handsome hero.

MUSIC AND MOVIES.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers, the Band of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play at the 9.20 performance in the Queen's Theatre to-morrow, on Monday and on Tuesday. A Scottish piper will provide "atmosphere" for the big feature film, "Annie Laurie," at all performances to-morrow and at the 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 performances on Monday and Tuesday.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EMPIRE PRODUCT.

London, Yesterday. The Commons have passed the Cotton Industry Bill, prolonging for five years the operation of the Cotton Industry Act, but reducing from sixpence to threepence the levy imposed under the Act on the sale of every bale of raw cotton; a levy made for the purposes of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

The mover of the second reading of the Bill stated that in seven years the cotton produced in the British Empire, excluding India, had increased from 100,000 to 427,000 bales a year, and three quarters of the increase was in the kind of cotton most suitable to the mills of Lancashire.

Mr. T. Johnston (Labour) complained that the Japanese were securing a large part of the cotton grown in Uganda, which went to Japan in steamers heavily subsidised by the Japanese Government, and was then taken back to East Africa in the form of cotton goods. Mr. R. Waddington (Conservative) said it was a fallacy to suppose that the use of Empire cotton must be restricted to Lancashire. That would mean restricting the development of Uganda, and it would be unjust not to allow the native producer to get full benefit from his cotton. Moreover, much cotton which went to Japan was unsuitable for Lancashire.—Reuter.

A NEW CORINTH.

TO BE BUILT ON SITE OF THE OLD TOWN.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF!

Athens, April 26. Earthquake shocks are still being experienced in Corinth, but most of the population declare that they will not abandon the historic town, which will be reconstructed on the same site. The new houses will be, as far as possible, earthquake-proof.—Reuter.

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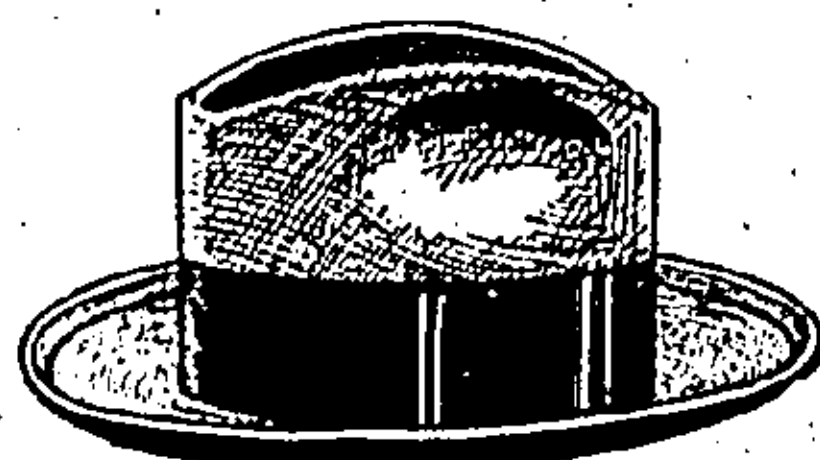
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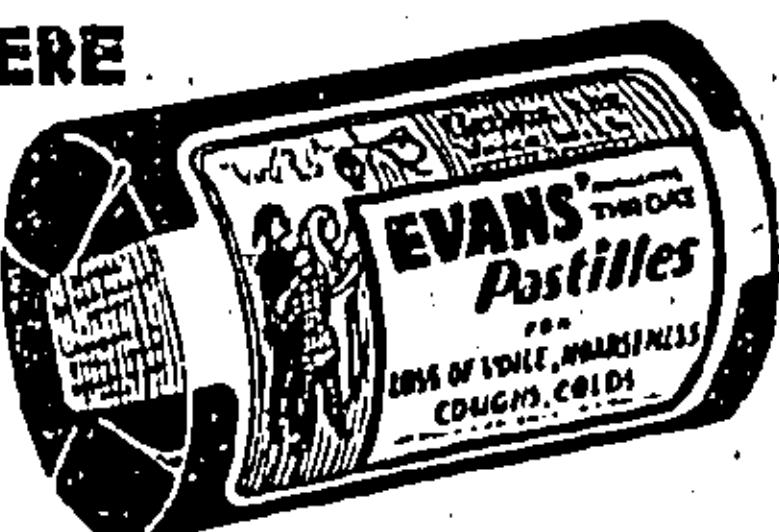
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the modern and economical containers for all
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a fast and efficient method of re-inforcing fibre boxes,
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more easily driven and greater holding power.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The highest price paid for a
beach stand at the annual public
auction at Brighton was £115 by
an ice-cream vendor.

Just as the funeral of his son
Guy was leaving the house, last
month, Mr. Louis Apréda, a Cardiff
man, died suddenly.

The output of coal from British
mines in the week ended March 17
was 4,989,100 tons, compared with
4,884,000 tons the previous week.

A Shanghai contemporary to
hand says that it is possible
that Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung
may soon come to Shanghai for
a holiday.

A Louis XV. oblong gold snuff-
box, chased with sprays of flowers,
the lid being enamelled with roses
and tulips, realised £420 at Messrs.
Christie's.

Queen Marie of Roumania and her
daughter Princess Ileana left
Bucharest for Cyprus, where they
will be the guests of the Governor,
Sir Ronald Storrs.



Brig. Gen. Frank T. Miles, who
was presented with a huge basket
of flowers from employees of the
U. S. Veterans Bureau on the oc-
casion of his fifth anniversary as
director of the Bureau.

Bishop Molony and Mrs. Molony
have arrived in Shanghai from
Ningpo, and Bishop Duppy and
Mrs. Duppy from Hong Kong, says
a Shanghai paper to hand.

London's first motor-coach
station, opened at the corner of
Belgrave-road and Bessborough-
street, near Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.,
accommodates 150 vehicles.

Twelve Norwegians, part of the
crew of the steamer "Echo," which
went ashore at Strathlethen Bay,
spent ten hours at sea in an open
boat before they could land.

Lieut. Bentley, who is on a
honeymoon flight from Capetown
to England, has agreed to accom-
pany Lady Balfour over the
Sudan danger zone on her flight to
the Cape.

The Chinese papers say that the
Nanking Government is considering
certain questions in connection with
the Shanghai Provisional Court,
but no details of these are
published.

A man aged 45 to 50 was found
dead beside a motor-car between
New Romney and Dymchurch, Kent,
with a driving licence in his pos-
session bearing the name W. H.
Wright, Fairmead-road, Holloway,
London.

Mr. Justice Clauson stated during
the hearing of a case in the
Chancery Division that he was
once censured in the House of
Lords for saying ky-neomatograph,
and was told that he should call it
slimy-metograph.

The police questioned a soldier at
Kingston, who had been sentenced
on a charge of desertion, and had
made a statement implicating him-
self in the murder of P. C. Gut-
teridge, but his confession was
found to be a bogus one.

The local Commissioner of
Gendarmes has ordered Chinese
troops at present in occupation of
foreign-owned premises to vacate
them forthwith in order that they
may be returned to their owners,
says the "N. C. D. News."

The Nationalist Ministry of
Foreign Affairs has decided to
revise the Sino-Portuguese Treaty,
states the Chinese press, and a
notice to this effect has already
been served on the Portuguese
Minister through the Consul.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minis-
ter, arrived in Shanghai on the
22nd inst.

Luton firemen had to stand
waist-deep in the river Lea to fight
a fire at a plate store.

Loh Yi-nung, who is alleged to
have been one of the Communist
leaders in Shanghai, was executed
on the 21st inst.

Owing to the Communists' activi-
ties, the military authorities are
adopting special precautionary
measure in Chapel.

Knightships were conferred by
the King at Buckingham Palace
last month on Mr. Justice Hawke
and Mr. Justice Charles, two of
the newly appointed judges.

Horden and Shotton collieries,
Durham, have resumed work, the
6,000 employees agreeing not to re-
strict output, and a wage dispute at
Harlow, South Shields, has also
been settled.

A reward of £75 is offered for
the recovery of a case containing
stamps worth £750, left on the top
of a motor-omnibus near Victoria
by Mr. E. H. Valenzuela, of
Moorgate, E.C.

More than 150,000 people saw
Mrs. Dod Procter's picture "Mor-
ning," bought for the nation by
"The Daily Mail," during the month
in which it was exhibited at Tullie
House, Carlisle.

Mr. Lionel Rapson, who made
an attempt under the official ob-
servation of the Automobile Club
de France, to complete 50,000 miles
in ten weeks, completed half the
distance in 34 days.

The Governor of Rome, Prince
Ludovico, Potenzianni Spalda, who
is to be the guest of the Lord
Mayor and the City Corporation
from June 4 to June 8, is to be
accompanied by his daughter.

Miss Jeannie Evelyn Greenwood,
aged 64, was found lying dead in
the hall of her flat at Harcourt
House, Harcourt-road, Wallington,
Surrey, with a bullet wound in her
chest and a revolver by her side.

Serving members of the Ter-
ritorial Army who have completed
2 years' service may enlist into the
Regular Army provided they have
not passed their 28th birthday
and are eligible in other respects.

Accidental Death was the verdict
at a Manchester inquest on Ber-
tram Smith, aged 33, tramway
employee, who fainted and fell from
the tramway-car which he was
driving, striking an oncoming car.

Mr. Sam Firth Mellor, of
Werneth-road, Oldham, and Pre-
stetyn, Flintshire, who was at one
time a director of 24 cotton mill
companies, and was reputed to be
a millionaire, has been adjudicated
a bankrupt.

English Hairdressers have de-
cided to adopt a scheme of co-
operative advertising on a national
basis, and to appeal to the trade to
subscribe £8,000 for the first year's
operations, with larger amounts in
subsequent years.

The vernacular papers report
that the Settlement authorities,
whilst unable to accede to the
request of the Chinese authorities
to remove the barbed wire
barricades from the vicinity of the
Shanghai-Nanking Railway station,
have agreed to certain changes
which will facilitate traffic.

The first Chinese Braille book
has been received from the press of
Mr. George Fryer's Institution for
the Chinese Blind. This is, appropri-
ately enough, the "Life of Helen
Keller," a book first issued by the
Christian Literature Society and
now put into Braille at the expense
of the same Society. Some forty
copies have already been donated to
the blind in various parts of the
country.

A very pretty wedding took
place at noon on the 22nd inst. in
the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, when
Miss Gertrude Cheng, daughter of
Mrs. Julia Howe Cheng, was
married to Mr. Edward Kent Mao,
manager of the Foo Ching Co. of
Kiangsu, and son of Mrs. C. C.
Mao. The bride is a graduate of
McTear's High School, Shanghai,
and the groom, after studying in
Soochow University, went to the
United States and graduated from
the University of Michigan, and
Syracuse University, from which
institutions he gained the degrees
of Bachelor and Master of Science
in Engineering. Mr. Mao is very
popular in Chinese society circles,
and he is a member of the A. L.

The Southern Railway's new
electrified system from London to
Caterham and Tattenham Corner
was put into service recently.

The Gwynne-Fawr reservoir, in
the Black Mountains of Monmouth-
shire, the highest reservoir in the
country, was opened last month.

The Prince of Wales has asked
that, to avoid risk of injuries in the
crowd no mounted police shall be
employed when he visits Grimsby
on July 19.

Mr. Eli West, of Blackmore,
Essex, carried a sack of beans
weighing nearly 20 stone for a
quarter of a mile down Ongar
High-street.

The Lord Mayor's Fund at the
Mansion House for the Haig
Memorial Homes amounts, with
promises, to about £12,000, while
donations received at the head-
quarters at 30, Upper Brook-street,
W., amount to more than £5,000.



Grace Moore, the nightingale
from Tennessee, who recently
made a triumphant debut as
"Mimi" in "La Bohème" at the
Metropolitan Opera House.

London, April 26.—The House of
Lords has passed the third reading
of the Straits Settlements and
Johore Territorial Waters (Agree-
ments) Bill.—Reuter.

According to the "Echo," Nan-
king is offering White Russians
\$40 per month to serve with the
Southern armies. The journal
urges Russian not to enlist.

Mr. G. W. Sheppard of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., has
been appointed Chairman of the
Board of Directors of the Shang-
hai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd.

According to the "North China
Standard," Mr. H. H. Phillips, who
is the British Inspector General of
Consular Establishments, has ar-
rived in Peking for a short visit.

A motor-car stolen from London
and found at Swainswick, near
Bath, had to be partly dismantled
before it could be got out of a
field into which it had been driven.

Mr. James Larkin, the Irish
Communist, recently disqualified
by bankruptcy from sitting in the
Free State Parliament, is a by-
election candidate in North Dublin.

A memorial window to the third
Earl Cawdor and his wife was
unveiled at Golden Grove, Car-
marthenshire, by Mr. John Samuel,
aged 92, the oldest employee on the
estate.

The Commander-in-Chief of the
Nationalist Navy has requested
Mr. Wuntz King, Commissioner
for Foreign Affairs, to lodge a
protest with the Japanese Consul-
General against Japanese men-of-
war practising gunnery near Woo-
sung.

The Hangchow Art College has
addressed a petition to the Nanking
Government recommending that cer-
tain temples should be transformed
into art museums, and that the
gods, offering utensils, and tablets
should be kept in perpetuity for
exhibition.

In accordance with instructions
from the Ministry of Communica-
tions, the managing director of the
Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-
Hangchow-Ningpo Railways has
ordered through express services
between Nanking and Hangchow to
be started on May 4.

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**A WEEK'S PAPERS
IN ONE**

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

**CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS**

SEND IT HOME!

Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province, the city on
the Yellow River and the junction of important railways, has
been captured by the Nationalist allies from the Northerners.

Much of importance is attached to this event in the North
China War. Only last week Commander J. Kenworthy asked
the Home Government if it was still necessary for British
troops to remain in China. Interest in developments is now
very keen because the lives and property of foreigners in
Shantung may be endangered. Japan has prepared. The
U.S. Consul at Chefoo has asked for Naval reinforcements and
there are other signs of uneasiness.

How the war is being carried out, what effect it has on
relations generally and the influence on China generally is
described fully in this week's "Overland China Mail."

The "Overland" will be more than doubly welcome. It
contains the report of the annual meeting of the Chamber of
Commerce, of how St. George's Day was observed, of the
epidemic of local window-smashing by men in the Army, and
of several company meetings.

As usual, all the local news, social and sport occurrences,
and the China cables are reproduced in this excellent issue of
the "Overland."

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going
Home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised
by the number of persons who will ask you about China and
Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type
of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will
have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are
not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in
touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland
China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you
can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland."
The articles which you will seek are written to help non-
Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret, from
your own point of view, being posted with the main develop-
ments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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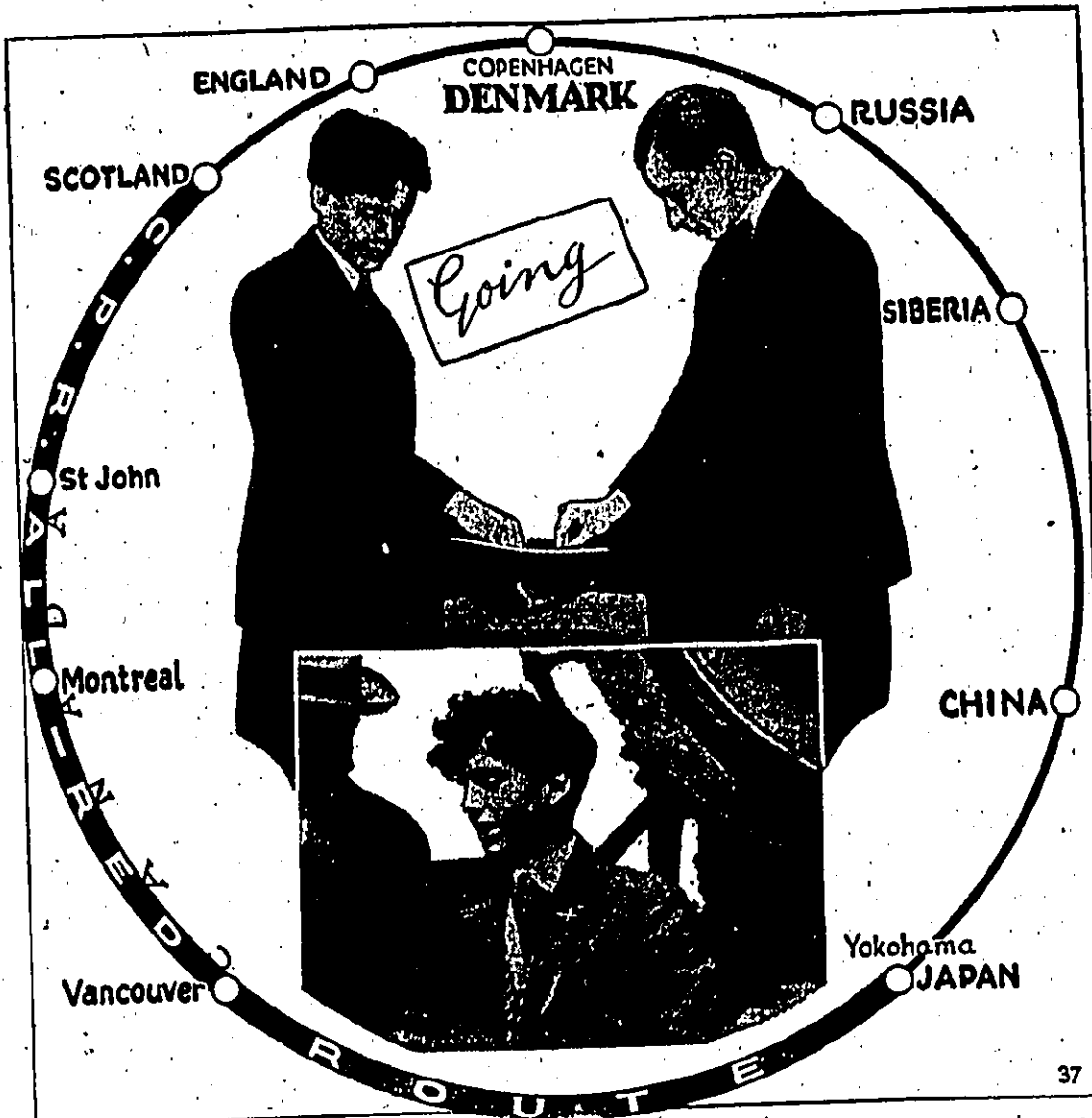
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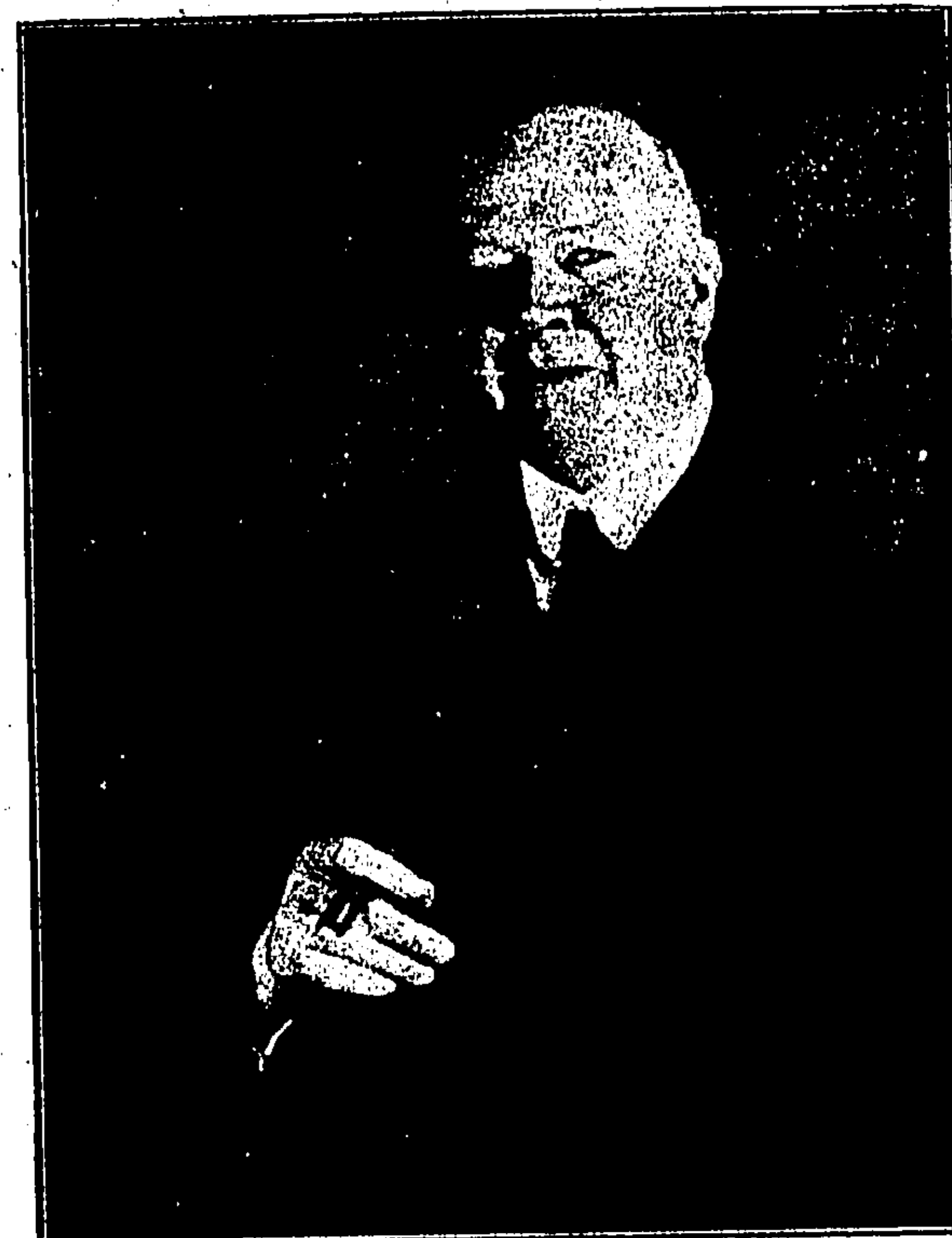
THE WEEK'S NEWS IN PICTURES.



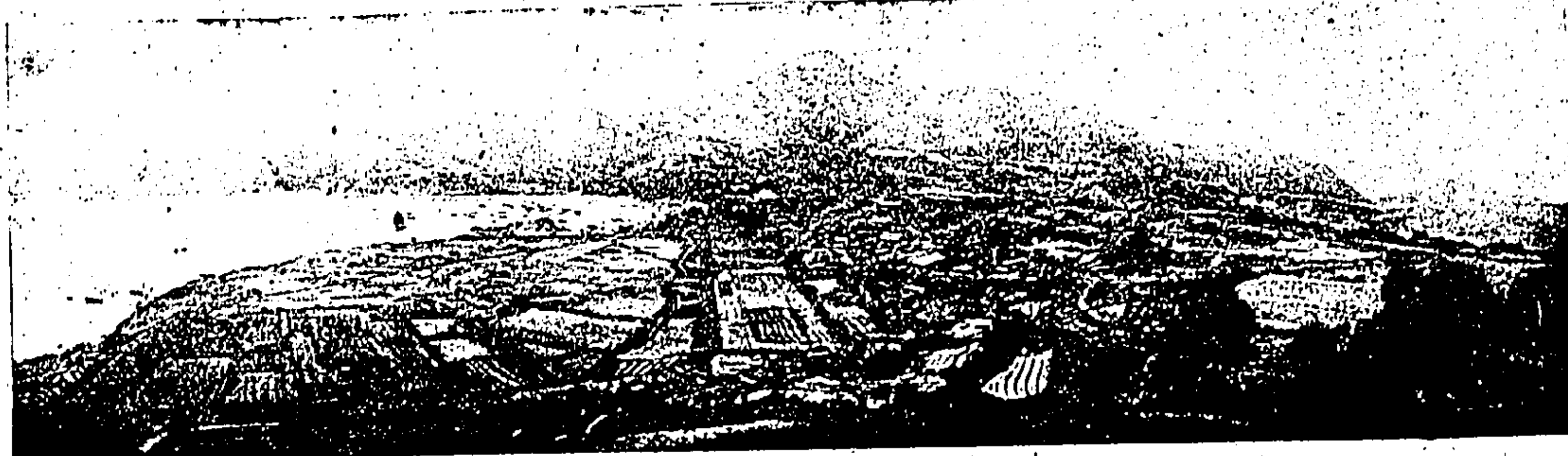
DR. W. V. M. KOCH, M.D.—During the past twenty years and more he has been one of our best known medics. For years he was connected with the Government Civil Hospital, on the staff of which he held a leading position. He subsequently set up practise on his own account, but is now one of the firm of which Dr. Harston is senior partner. Dr. Koch is widely known among all classes of the communities.



TRIP AROUND WORLD.—Two Danish lads drawing lots for a trip around the world. The C.P.R. are looking after the tour.



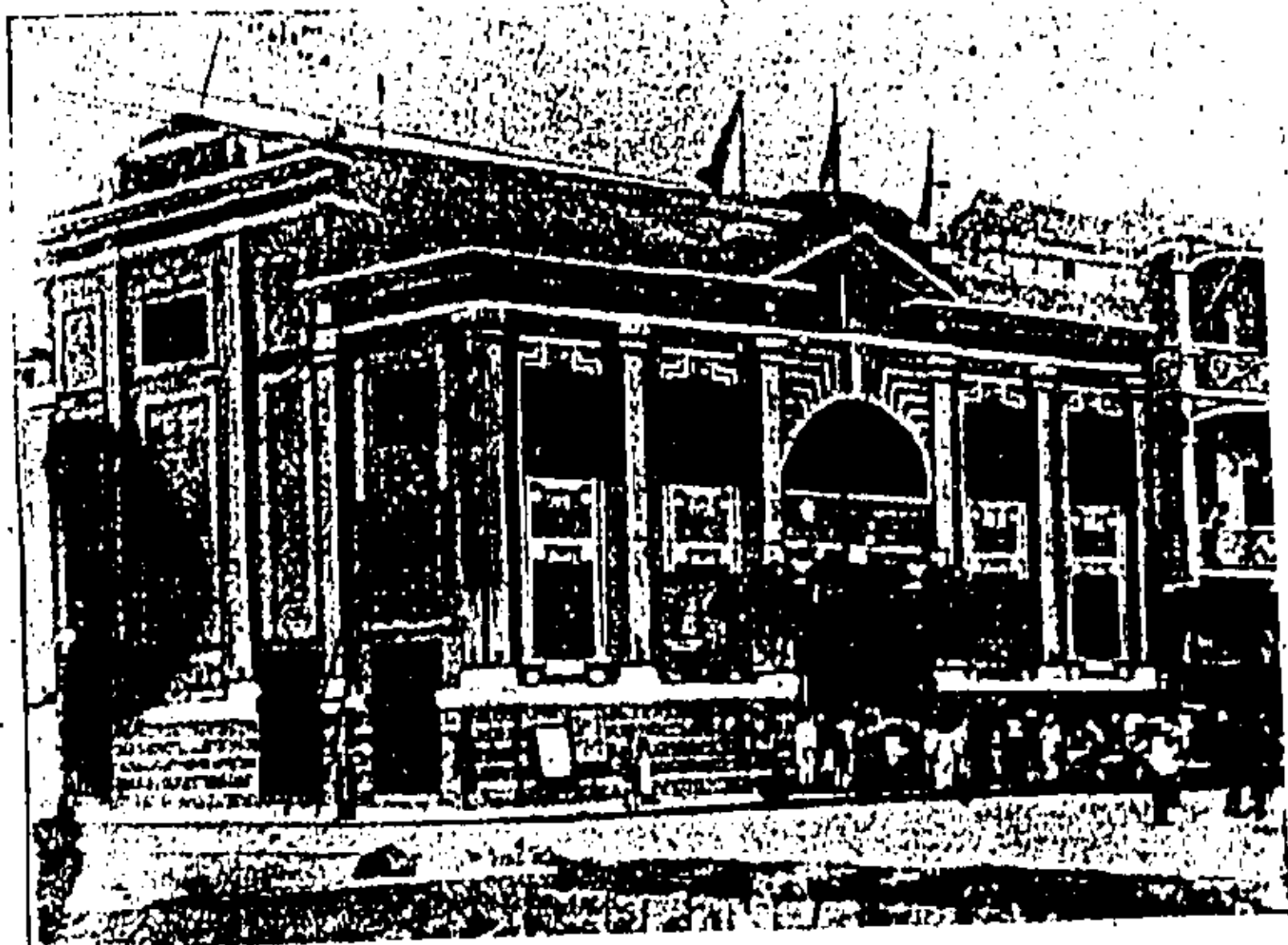
MR. H. P. WHITE.—Principal of Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co. and a director of many local public companies, whose many friends wish him better luck in racing.



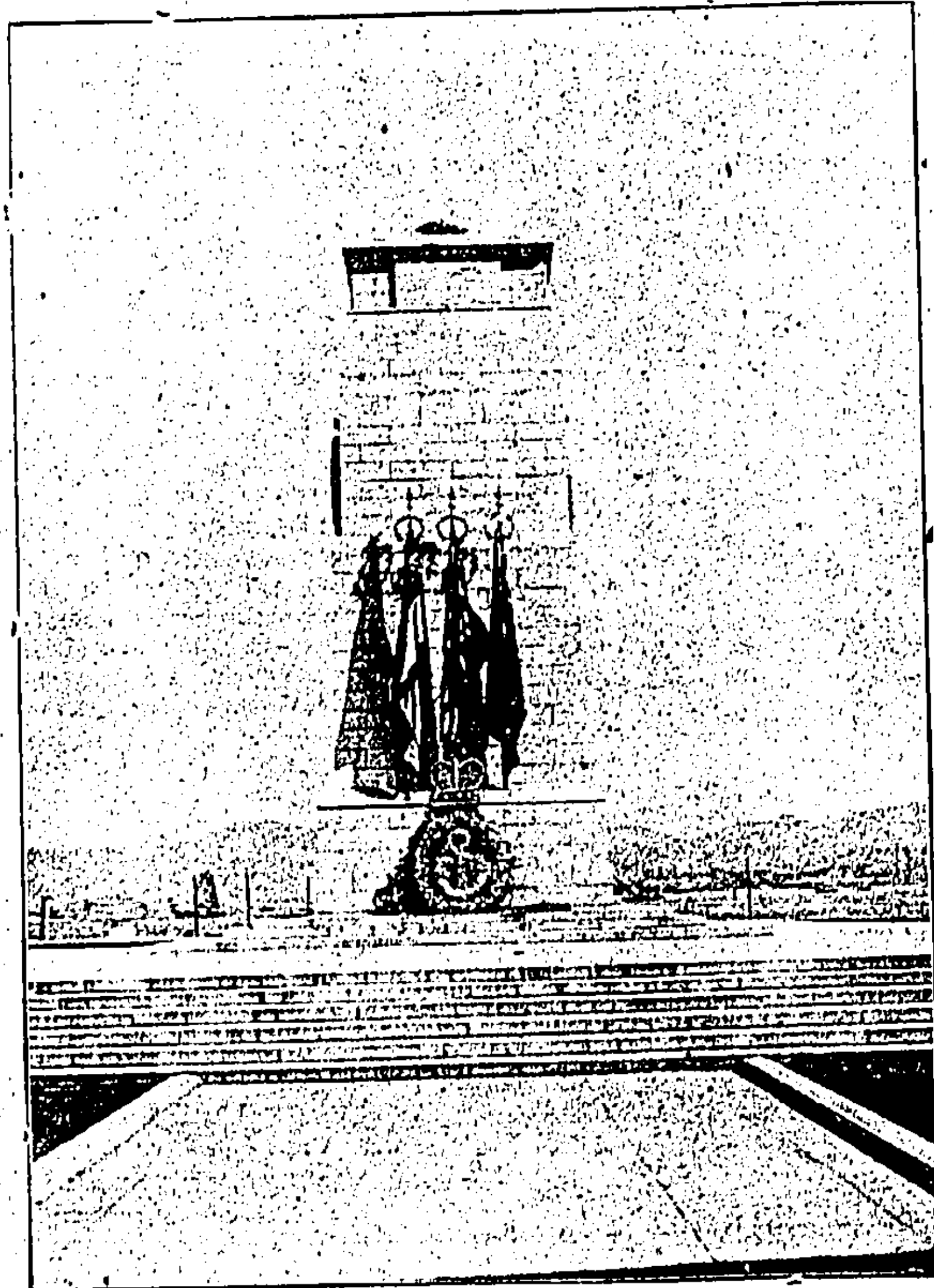
STANLEY.—As seen from above, on the main road, showing the well-known bay and the village.



HONG KONG MEDICOS' GATHERING.—Flashlight photo taken on the roof of China Building when the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association gave a fraternal dinner to European practitioners in the Colony. Dr. Jau Hawk, the chairman, is on the left hand side of H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi) and Dr. S. F. Lee (vice-chairman) on his right. (Photo: A. Fong.)



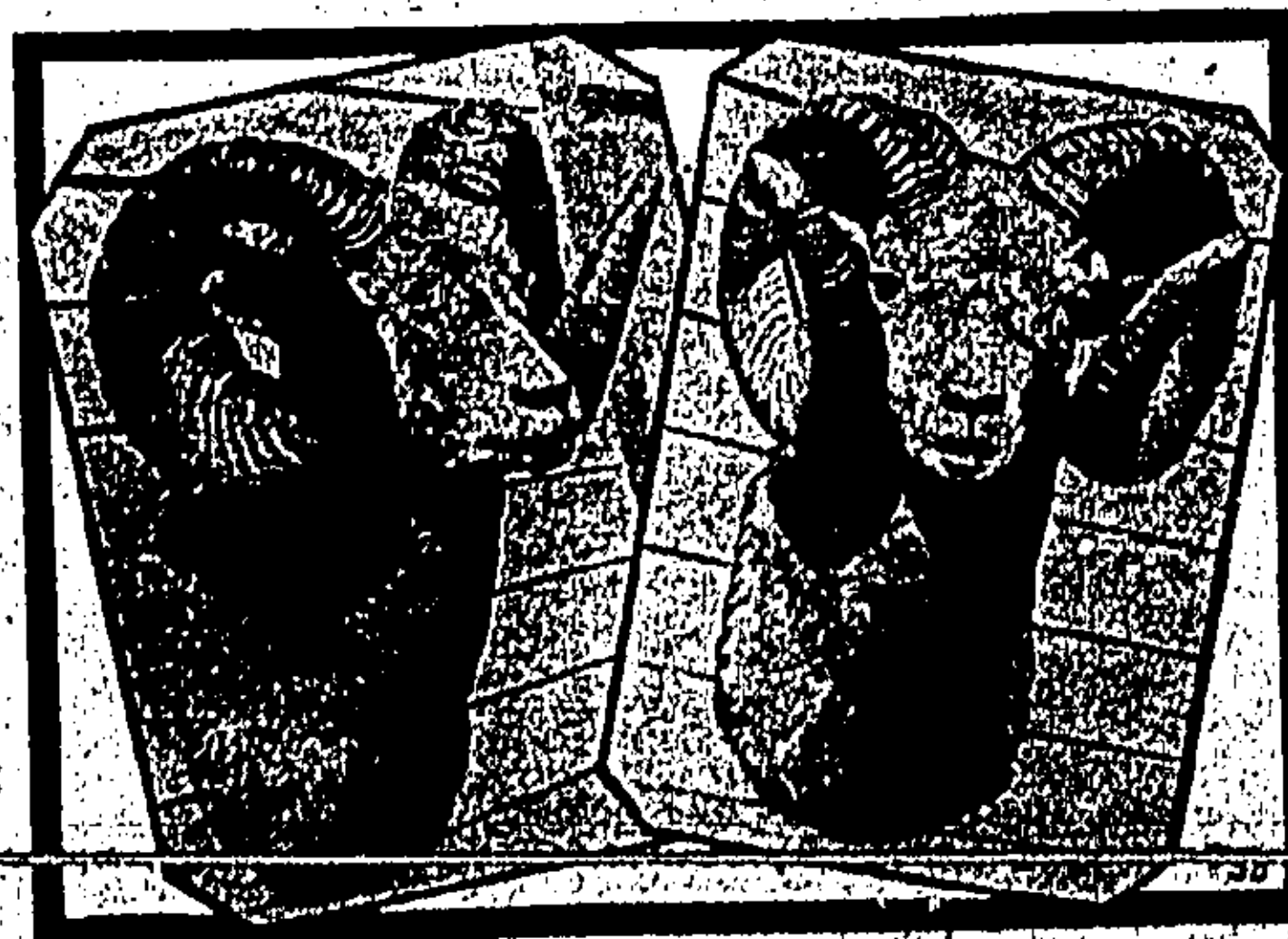
THE NEW KOWLOON THEATRE.—A new cinema at Kowloon City, the needs of which are being met.



SHOULD WE RAISE OUR HATS?—A correspondent asks the "China Mail": Why do not men in Hong Kong take off their hats when passing the Cenotaph in Statue Square?



DE GARCIA—DA ROCHA.—The above photograph was taken immediately after the wedding, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on the 14th inst., of Miss Lina da Rocha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. da Rocha, and Mr. Horacio de Garcia, son of the late General Garcia and Mrs. Amelia Alvarez de Garcia. Both bride and bridegroom are well-known in Hong Kong and Macao. (Photo: Ming Yuen.)



TWO FINE EXAMPLES of the elusive mountain sheep were recently captured by Jim Brewster, of Brewster Transportation Co. in the Banff Territory.



MR. "JACK" BOURNE.—The genial Superintendent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., who is well known to travellers in all parts of the world.



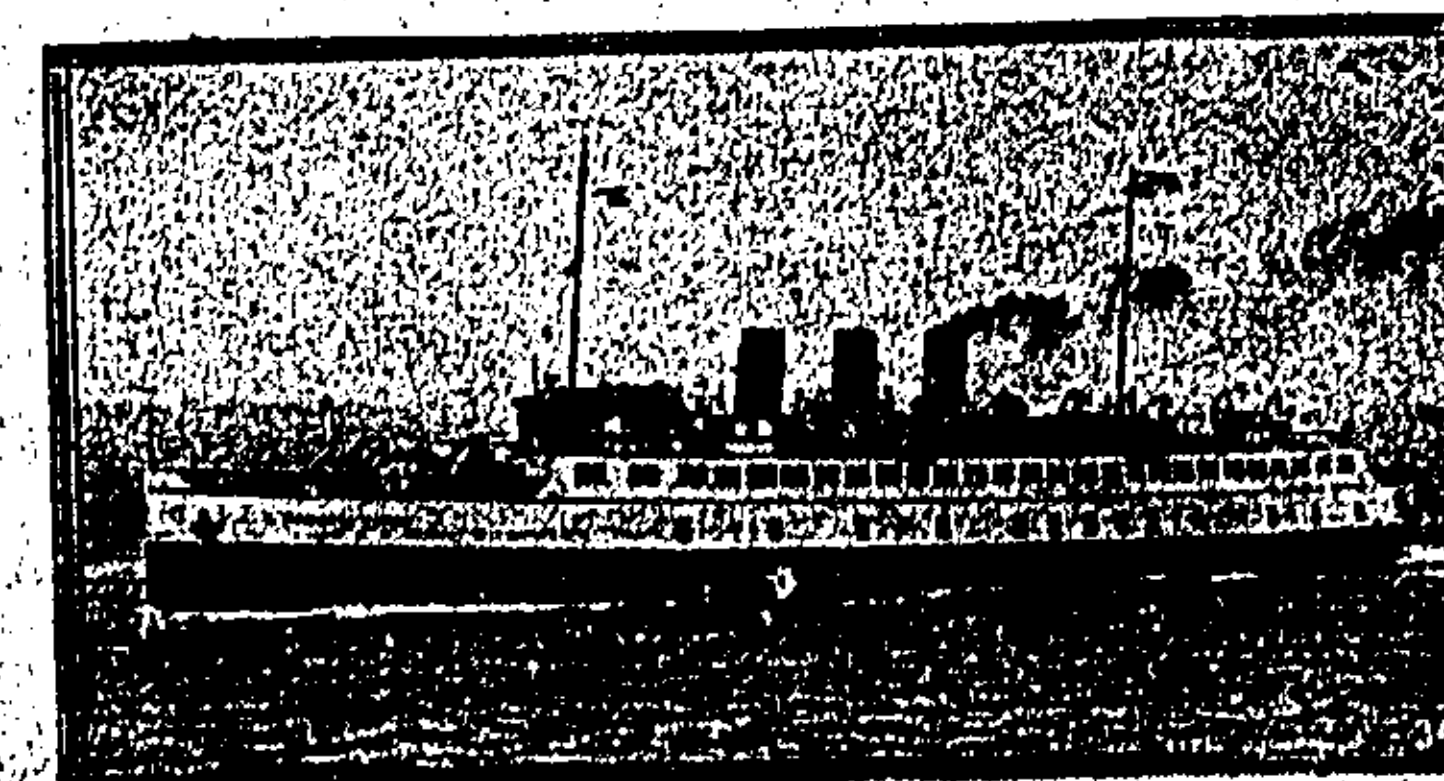
Well Known Resident—Mr. H. E. L. Dowbiggin, is popular in many respects, as a major in the H.K. Volunteer Corps, a company director, a music-lover, and horticulturist and also as hon. aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor.



Mr. P. B. Cassidy, one of the best known of the younger "talpans" of Hong Kong. He is a partner of Messrs. Hutchinson & Son.



MR. C. G. ALABASTER, K.C., O.B.E., is one of Hong Kong's best known barristers. He is a non-official Justice of the Peace; President of St. George's Society, a well-known Mason, etc.



THE "PRINCESS ELAINA", newest member of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Royal Family of steamships, now on her way to Victoria, V.I., via the Panama Canal, from the shipyards on the Clyde, Scotland.

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For Gentlemen - - - - \$6.50 up
For Ladies - - - - \$9.00 up
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Also Special Offer in
Gents' & Ladies' Umbrellas.

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CRUSOE AS SERIAL.

RARE NEWSPAPERS ON SALE AT SOTHEBY'S.

REALISES £3,000.

The market rose to the occasion at Sotheby's (writes A. C. R. Carter in the "Daily Telegraph"), when there were offered for sale the rare numbers of a London newspaper, published in 1719-20, and in which the enterprising editor had shown the flair of the true journalist by printing "Robinson Crusoe" as a serial within a few months of its first issue in book form. The announcement that these numbers would be one of the outstanding features of the third portion of the famous Holford Library was made in "The Daily Telegraph" on Feb. 15, and so eager were the big fighters to join issue, that they unanimously agreed to take the whole of the Defoe lots of tracts and pamphlets together, in which the prized numbers of "Heathcote's Intelligence" were embedded, and Mr. Ben Magga began the fight with the call of £1,000.

The foreign dealers looked on with wonderment as "Quaritch" and other English collectors carried the competition to £2,500. Dr. Rosenbach was not present, but those acquainted with the personnel of auction could discern his agent weaving into the contest, and when his representative had semaphored £3,000, the name of Rosenbach was called as the winner.

Only two other sets of this 1719-20 London newspaper are known to survive. The one in the British Museum forms one of the possessions which the beneficent Thomas Grenville bequeathed to the nation, but it is very imperfect. Grenville should always be remembered for having proudly boasted that, when he was only an ensign in the Coldstream Guards, he once bid against "a whole bench of Bishops for a rare Bible."

The second set of "Heathcote's Intelligence," containing "Robinson Crusoe" as a serial, appeared in the sale of the library of Bishop Gott, of Truro, just twenty years ago, and brought the very modest sum of £115. But the Rosenbachs were not then hunting for treasures.

A Defoe Letter.
The value of the Holford set was enhanced by the insertion of a holograph letter from Defoe to Lord Wharton protesting against the preferment of "a scandalous priest," and, as one saw in the Morrison sale, any scrap of writing in Defoe's hand is very valuable.

Further, as stated, the serial newspaper numbers were accompanied by a long list of Defoe's pamphlets in first editions, notably the 1706 poem in honour of Scotland, "Caledonia," which he wrote in Edinburgh while on a political mission to influence Scottish public opinion in favour of the Union.

Notwithstanding the interests of these numerous miscellaneous writings, which Dr. Johnson knew so well that he could read off a list of all the titles of Defoe's pamphlets, the big bidding was due to the "Robinson Crusoe" newspapers. The remarkable result much exceeds any price hitherto paid for a first issue of the story in book form (in March, 1719), about £500.

Some people will be saying: "I wish my early eighteenth-century forbears had preserved these old newspapers." But if many such had done so there would be no rarity. The reason, for example, why Bunyan's first edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" is so valuable is because nearly every copy of it was read and re-read until it was thumbed out of existence.

But of all the "surprising adventures" of "Robinson Crusoe" the recent auction event is not the least.

In the meantime, at Christie's, another portion of the apparently inexhaustible Hawkins treasures was offered, and it was illustrative of the prodigality of the Louis cras of splendour in personal adorn-

LANCASHIRE DAYS.

MILLS THAT NO ONE WILL BUY.

COTTON'S NEW RIVALS.

"Lancashire Under the Hammer," By R. Bowker. (Hogarth Press, 3s. 6d.)
All who want to know the real condition of the great Lancashire cotton industry to-day will do well to read this little book. Within a short space it gives a powerful and penetrating analysis of the causes which have brought a large part of that industry to the threshold of the bankruptcy court.

Since 1920 many, if not most, of the mills have been working at a loss. This is one among many examples of the ruin that has followed. Nearly a hundred years ago one of the pioneers of the trade began to build up Hornby's of Blackburn. For four generations the family went on building; their name stood high; their credit extended; the fame of their cloth went to the ends of the earth. A month or two ago their mills and weaving sheds were put up for public auction. There was none in all Lancashire ready to pay them the honour of a single bid.

Tax And Rate Burdens.

Mr. Bowker is full of concern for the future. In the Far Eastern markets, where the bulk of her loss of trade is, Lancashire can at best make only partial recovery against the home producer and the Japanese exporter. Japan, India, China and India are all striving to push Lancashire down. A little ahead a new and very powerful rival is bound to emerge and fight strongly for place—the United States.

Yet, when such is the situation taxes and rates are not being lowered to enable Lancashire to compete. With this factor in the decline of the cotton industry Mr. Bowker does not deal. He places all his hopes in a form of rationalization—now the fashionable cure for complaints in industry. Obviously, something must be done, for he reminds us that he recently learnt that a famous Turkish firm of merchants was deserting its palatial Manchester offices, and its long tradition of Lancashire cloth buying, and making its new home in Italy.

"MAIL" REVIEW.

FANTASTICAL.

Zia, by Patrick Wynnton. (Hodder and Stoughton).

A fantastical story, with a wonderful opening which gives no clue as to the type of tale that is to follow. It concerns the adventures of one, Richard Penhaven, who got out of the Blue Train when it paused at a little country station in the very heart of Europe, and never caught it again. Dealing with the mysteries of the great and formidable Schloss Rusloff, the story passes through many remarkable character studies to the great Alexis Rusloff himself. A tragic figure, this strong man, as the head of the Grey Battalions, yet a child at heart, there is pathos in his devotion to Zia, his wife, which is treated with that delicacy and understanding so characteristic of this author. A really good book. —S. C.

ments and trappings that a bon-bonniere should fetch the highest price, 420gs. (Ben Simon). This dainty trifle was formed of plaques of emerald—shell-shaped—in readed gold borders set with diamonds. Probably carried by a buck in George IV's reign was an English circular gold snuff-box (the lid set with a miniature of "this king"), which realised 330gs (Chichester), and another English gold snuff-box, painted with nymphs and cupids, with the hall-mark, 1772, brought 310gs. (Mallett), among whose other purchases was a Louis Quinze octagonal boîte, by Julian Alaterre, Paris 1771 245gs.

MAN-EATING CLAMS.

ADMIRAL'S ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

"THE CHART MAKERS."

"The Chart-Makers" By Vice-Admiral Boyle Somerville. Blackwood, 10s. 6d.)

As a record of naval adventure in time of peace it would be difficult to beat Admiral Somerville's book, and it is written with such grace and ease of style that its interesting pages are peculiarly attractive. It tells the story of survey work off the coast of Queensland and among the Pacific Islands some 30 years ago.

There were risks in this work. One had to be faced when the surveyors were walking along the reef which borders the Queensland coast:

Some of the crevices are the hidden dwelling-places of giant clams, whose double shells often weigh as much as a hundredweight. If as you walk you look sufficiently closely you can distinguish the mouths of these man-traps (though they are intended to be fish-traps).

One of the men from H.M.S. "Amethyst" when the tide was rising

put his foot into the mouth of one of these giant clams. The heavy jaws, with their strong muscles, immediately closed like a rat-trap on his leg just above the ankle, and there he was a prisoner. His chums tugged, they tried to drag open the iron lips; it was of no avail, the clam was too strong for them. The tide rose steadily up and up the unfortunate man's body. . . . Some of the men rushed away to signal to the ship for a boat and for help. Assistance came but it was barely in time for the tide had already risen to the man's shoulders.

The shell had to be battered in with a long iron bar before the man could be released, "badly lacerated, but alive."

Besides man-eating oysters the admiral had to deal with man-eating natives. He tells some strange tales of magic and manners in the South Seas. A particularly grisly custom of the heathen New Hebrides was then to bury the old men alive in order to get rid of them. There was a case

in which the unwanted man had been buried no less than three times and on each occasion had been vigorous enough to resurrect himself. . . . He still was reckoned a dead man and was denied food, so that weakened by hunger the fourth burial was too much for him.

REAL TRAVELS.

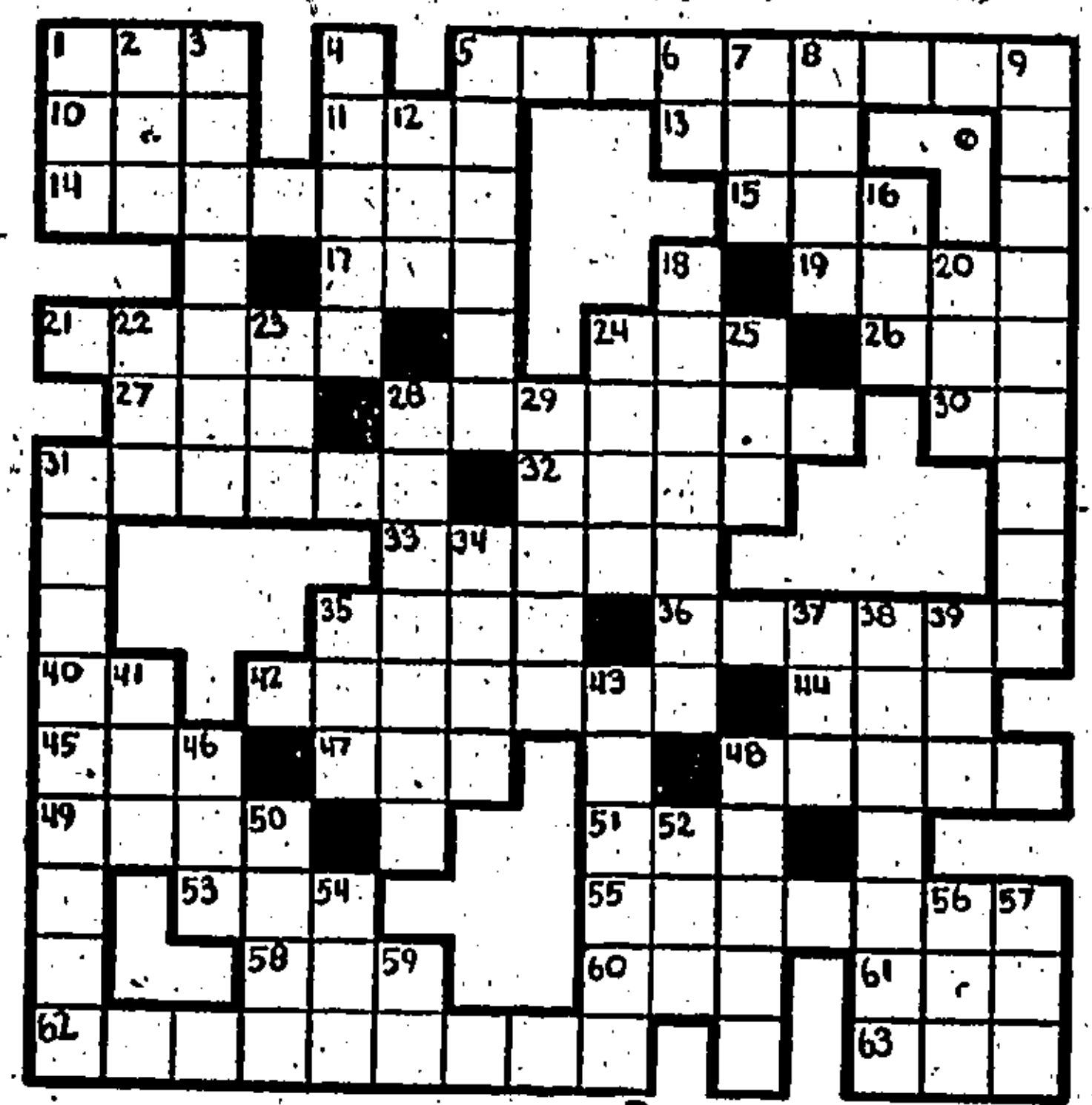
In a travel book which is quite out of and above the common order, Dr. Halford Ross tells of his wanderings in the devious ways of earth where, as a rule, tourists do not go. That is to say, when he tells of Port Said is not the port of the tourist, but the noisome plague spot which it fell to his lot to clean. Dr. Ross is an expert in tropical sanitation, and much of his travelling has been done in the pursuit of his ordinary work. He is thus able to give an unadorned picture of a crusader against the malarial mosquito. He knows Port Sudan, Merkara, and other strange, remote spots in Africa, where to-day the passing camel gets an extra hump as he contemplates the signs over modern garages which advise So-and-So's tyres, or Blank's sparking-plugs for the use of merchants of the modern caravan. It is a very interesting travel tale, with plenty of the right sort of amusing anecdotes.

"By Devious Ways" by Halford Ross, London, Murray; Sydney, Dymock's.

"Plains of Abraham," an historical story of Quebec, by Mr. James Oliver Curwood, the American writer, will shortly appear with Hodder and Stoughton.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>HORIZONTAL</p> <p>1-A game of marbles
5-What famous place is on the Avon River, England?
10-What river enters the Volga at the city of Nizhni-Novgorod, central Russia?
11-Not within
12-Combining form.
13-Combining form.
14-What is the set of fine threads of reference in the focal plan of a telescope?
15-A river island
17-Combining form.
19-Nice discernment
21-What is an angler's willow basket?
24-A constellation
28-A tropical wine with edible roots
27-Suffix. Same as "an"
28-A vain bird
30-Negative
31-Negative
32-A tube by which a fluid is conveyed
33-Who was the captain of the host of Absalom?
35-A flower
38-What city in Minnesota is at the extreme western end of Lake Superior?</p> | <p>HORIZONTAL (Cont.)</p> <p>40-Prefix. A form of "ex"
42-A gallery with three banks of oars
44-Unit
45-A Brazilian coin
47-An insect
48-At the mouth of what river is Archangel, N. Russia?
49-A narrow way
51-A sign of the zodiac
53-Anything given to pacify
55-To call for urgently
58-A pasture
60-Git's name
61-A small stream
62-What town in N. W. Natal, S. Africa, was besieged by Boers, 1899-1900?
63-To earn as clear profit</p> <p>VERTICAL</p> <p>1-High hill (England)
2-Local, dull, and protracted pain
3-A famous French painter (1634-1721)
4-Pertaining to place in general
5-A noted English clergyman and humorist (1713-1768)
6-Near
7-A Chinese plant
8-To fly rapidly and lightly</p> | <p>VERTICAL (Cont.)</p> <p>9-What town is at the mouth of the Dart river, S. W. England?
12-A diminutive ending
16-On what river is Perth, E. Scotland?
18-A kind of embroidered cloth
20-To be able
22-River (Spain)
23-Limit
24-What is the Latin for "needle"?
25-A statute
28-Confession of nut
29-Kernel and sugar
29-Proof
31-What great seaport city is at the mouth of the Mersey river, England?
34-A market
35-A monk in Italy
37-Vulgar
38-A fabulous animal
39-A number
41-The flow of the waves
43-Stubborn
46-Possessive pronoun
48-Thick liquids or semifluids
50-Sacred
52-An Australian bird
54-A footlike organ (Anat.)
56-A bitter herb
57-What science treats of insects? (abbr.)
59-Exist</p> |
|---|--|---|

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1928.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Ty-tam	10' 1" B 15' 10" B	
Ty-tam Byewash	22' 3" B 22' 0" B	
Ty-tam Intermediate	22' 0" B 22' 0" B	
Ty-tam Tuk	32' 8" B 43' 1" B	
Wong Nei Chung	15' 0" B 22' 8" B	
Pokfulum	18' 6" B 21' 9" B	

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow". A. denotes "Above Overflow".]

Storage in millions and Decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Ty-tam	304.89	263.92
Ty-tam Byewash	1.37	1.67
Ty-tam Intermediate	93.20	91.40
Ty-tam Tuk	751.74	578.75
Wong Nei Chung	13.72	8.09
Pokfulum	27.24	21.15

Total 1,191.66 984.08

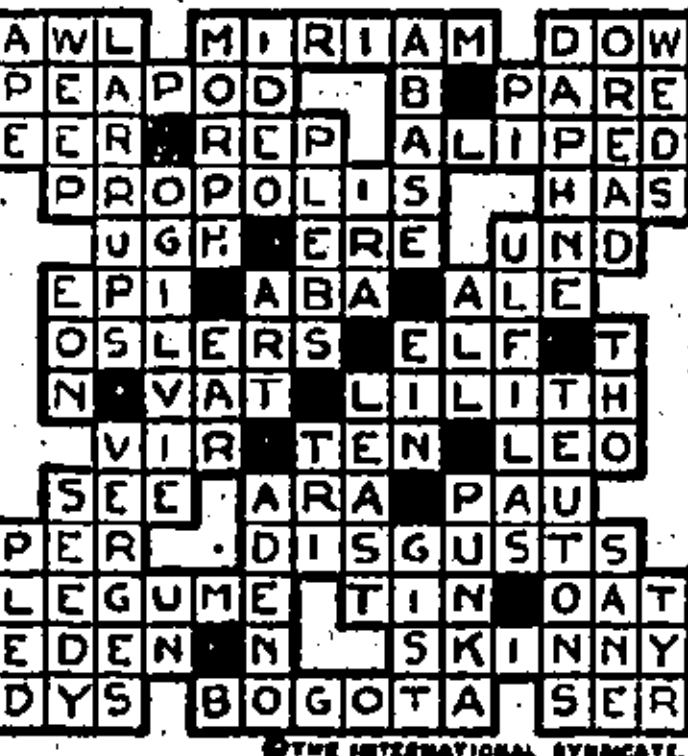
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1927	1928
Consumption	210.75	218.67
Estimated population	410,200	420,620
Consumption per head per day	17.0	16.7

Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts west of Garden Road during March, 1927, and Full Supply in all rider main districts east of Garden Road during March, 1927.

Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during March, 1928.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon Reservoir .17' 9" B 11' 8" B

Shek Lai Pul Reser- .21' 5" B 2' 0" B

Reception Reservoir .2' 4" B 11" B

Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.

Total 240.02 384.13

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1927	1928
Consumption	77.45	102.5
Estimated population	150,400	164,400
Consumption per head per day	15.5	17.0

Full Supply in all districts during March 1927 and 1928. The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall in March 31, 1927, 9.20. March 31, 1928, 10.64

FOR SALE.

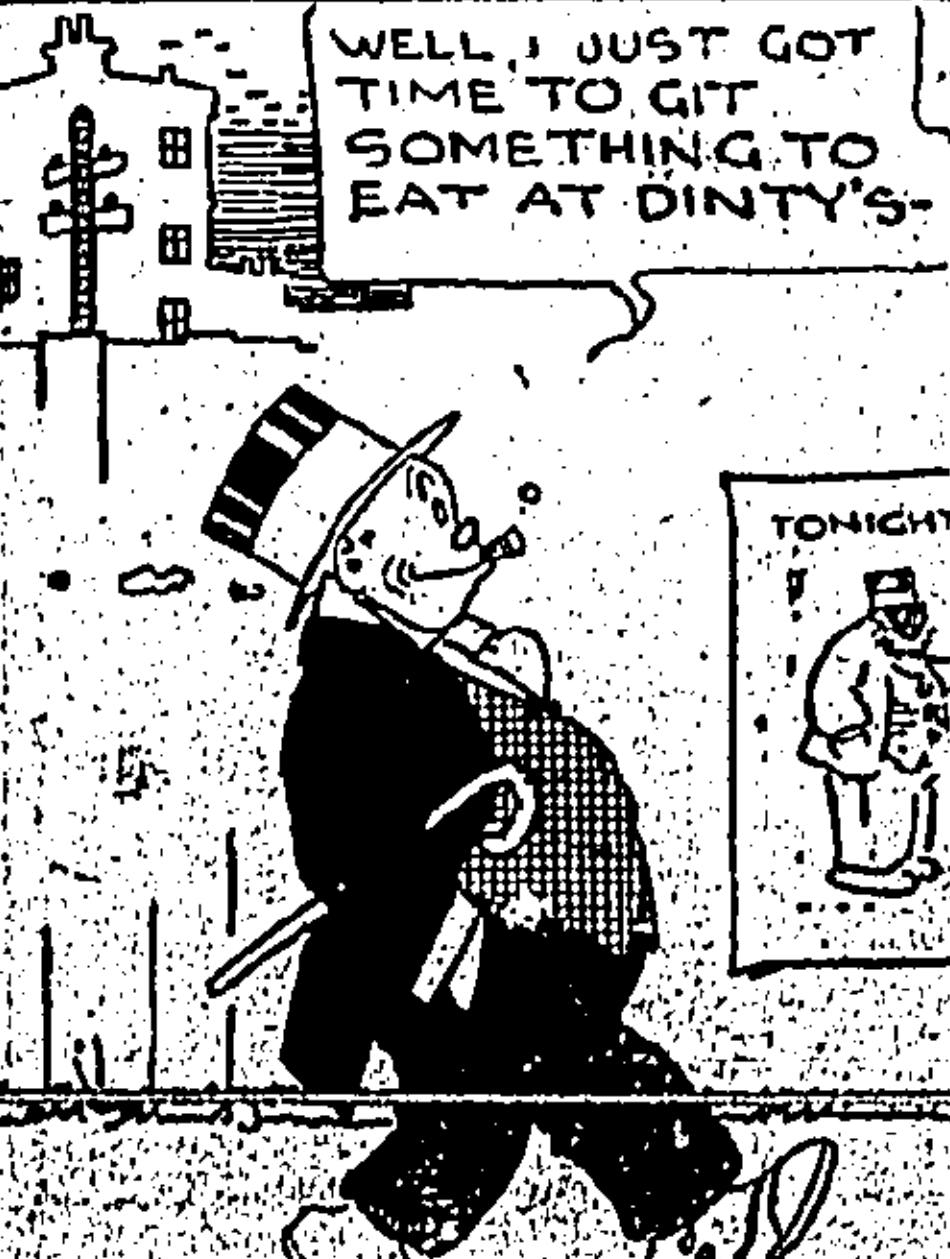
Chang Tso Lin's Commemorative Stamps at \$2 net.

Per Complete Set of 4 Stamps.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Postage stamps, Post Cards, Garden Seeds, Toys, Picture Books, & etc.

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FILM CENSORSHIP.

LORDS AND CAVELL
PICTURE.

THE NAVAL BUDGET.

Westminster, March 16. There was an interesting debate in the Lords on the film censorship, opened by Lord Newton. Lord Newton has a sardonic countenance and a sharp tongue in which is no guile. He wants a new censorship of films by the Lord Chamberlain, and in the course of his advocacy he sprinkled pepper about which should make Mr. T. P. O'Connor sneeze even in America. He is all for more censorship of films, but by way of beginning he would confine the censorship to films that may prejudice international relations.

Lord Monk Bretton followed with some revelations on the slapdash way in which the L.C.C. censorship for London is exercised. The first opposing speech was made by Lord Crawford, who avowed his principled objection to censorship and demurred to Lord Newton's idea that it was only the vanity of artists that rebelled against a censorship. Lord Crawford, who is distinguished amongst his fellow peers for his devotion to art in all its forms, was ready to concede an inquiry into the whole question.

In the House of Lords the occupant of the Woolack does not call on speakers by name, and the result was that when Lord Buckmaster and Lord Olivier rose together we enjoyed a competitive duel, which was ended by cries for Lord Buckmaster. The most interesting thing that he had to say was that he approved, the first two parts of "Dawn," but disapproved the third, which contained the execution. But he blew hot and cold all through; all his principles were against the censorship, but his particular instances were for it.

Lord Olivier, who, one gathered, is fond of the films, dislikes official censorship, and thinks that the present system is working quite well. With this excellent note of a Socialist peer blessing things as they are, Lord Desborough chimed a harmonious third, after Lord Cromer (the Lord Chamberlain) had made it quite clear that he did not want the job that Lord Newton had sought to find for him.

The Navy Estimates.

In the Commons Mr. Bridgeman introduced the Naval Estimates, but, as he candidly admitted, "It's all in the White Paper," meaning the publication in which the estimates are set forth and explained. In the United States Congress you can make your speech by merely putting in printed or typewritten papers, and so far as the actual prepared speech goes nothing would be lost if Mr. Bridgeman did the same. Mr. Bridgeman is like some of those distinguished barristers who have built up a lucrative practice by the successful pretence of being simple commonplace men, not orators like Brutus or clever like Cicero. He merely chats to the House like a pleasant and garrulous old gentleman. But let someone interrupt him, and then you know that all this simplicity is a pretence and that the speaker is not only artful but has a surprising punch when he hits back.

Lord Beatty As Debater.

The speech contained nothing that was new except the eulogy of Lord Beatty and the references to the United States. Of Lord Beatty, he said, a little silly perhaps, that he was as good as Mr. Churchill in an argument round a table, evidently with some memory of an argumentative bout in his mind in which Mr. Churchill had come off second best.

In his dealings with the United States, Mr. Bridgeman has been somewhat unfortunate; quite obviously he miscalculated at Geneva. But he denies that the new American programme arose out of Geneva; it was really an old programme revived. Moreover, Mr. Bridgeman has not given up hopes of disarmament, but thinks that other opportunities will recur soon, and is confident that he will be more successful and less misunderstood next time. Certainly, our shipbuilding programme is modest, and the Admiralty cannot be accused of forcing the pace or undervaluing the importance of America's friendship on the sea.

From his account of the internal state of the Navy, the passage that remains in the memory was that in which he described the improvement in the conduct of the men. Judged by the punishment returns, the men of the Navy are twice as well behaved as they were before the war.

The debate was opened by Mr. Ammon and continued by Mr. Bellah, but it did not promise great interest. The real interest of the Navy at present is not so much in itself as in its relations with the other fighting services. Mr. Kenworthy made a good point at question time when he reminded Mr. Baldwin of an old promise

AS MINER.

AFGHAN KING DOWN A
COAL PIT.

VALIANT BLOWS.

Manchester, March 22. King Amanullah did a little coal mining to-night by way of rounding off a strenuous experience of Lancashire hospitality.

He did a number of other unusual things as well, such as making "home-made lightning" at the Metropolitan Vickers works and steering a jaunty little steam craft down the Manchester Ship Canal.

The King was highly diverted by his journey half a mile underground. He arrived at the deep mine of the Bradford Colliery Company (Bradford is a working-class suburb of Manchester) entirely fresh and keen. There were hundreds of miners' wives and children in the humble streets around the shaft. They greeted him with rough kindness and frank expressions of approval. The King's eyes twinkled with amusement.

With Towel And Lamp. He had put on a loose brown overall to protect his lounge suit. He wore a new grey cap, carried a towel in one hand and in the other a polished electric lamp, used by miners. One woman added to the general merriment when she implored the King "not to go down in the mine, daddy."

The shaft is 925 yards deep, and is descended by the experienced hand in 52 sec.

The King was led along the low gallery at the bottom until he came to the face of the seam. A pick was handed to him and he slashed valiantly at it. Miners looking like black ghosts hovered in the shadows and the King could just discern here and there a grimy face wreathed in approving smiles.

Controlling the Lightning.

King Amanullah went through the other adventures of the long day with equal zest. He began it with a walk through the great shops of the Metropolitan Vickers Company at Trafford Park. Unfortunately the Queen did not accompany him, and the women workers were distinctly disappointed.

The King was impressed by the uncanny intelligence of the giant switch-boards and by their strange duties. He was asked to press a button, and instantly he was dazzled and almost deafened by the crash of lightning created by the discharge of nearly 1,000,000 volts, as a sign in fiery letters triumphantly proclaimed: "The King controls the lightning."

Then the King became the captain of a ship. He was driven to Trafford Wharf, on the Manchester Ship Canal, where the smart little Flying Breeze, in gala dress, was waiting to take him through the lock and past moored ocean steamers.

"Marvellous," said the King, as he surveyed the canal. After lunch he was initiated into some of the mysteries of the textile industry. Much to the satisfaction of the crowds along the royal route, the Queen accompanied him on this expedition. They went first to the cotton mills of Messrs. William Holland and Sons, and then to the handkerchief mill of Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, where 650 looms were busy in the weaving shed. The King followed intently all the processes.

To-night the King and Queen were entertained at a banquet at the Manchester Town Hall.

THE VALENTINE.

DISCARDED CUSTOM OF
ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE.

THE EPITAPH.

In rural England ancient customs linger long, but the cult of St. Valentine seems to have been discarded by the present generation. Possibly we are here—we certainly think we are—more up-to-date than in some parts of the country, and perhaps in remote villages there are still young men and maidens who continue the coy practice of their forbears. But it is to be feared that St. Valentine has had his day, which has been a fairly long one. The martyred bishop of the early Church did not dream that his name would be held in popular esteem 1,700 years later, and would be invoked as an excuse for amorous advances.

The dictionary, it is true, meaningly tries to rob the Saint of his glory, and refers to the old French valentin, a young person betrothed on the first Sunday in Lent, but the theories of lexicographers do not disturb us. We do not need to pore over miserable books to find the origin of the custom and its association. Every countryman knows that birds choose their mates on the feast of St. Valentine. What need we of further testimony?

Rustic Poets.

One cause for regret at the passing of the valentine is that it closes one of the few channels of publicity for rustic poets. The ardent swain trying to express himself would take (like Blake) "a rural pen" and burst artlessly into verse thus:—

Roses red and violets blue,
Sugar's sweet and so are you.
Or, still more passionately, and with a bold use of metaphor:—
If you love me as I love you,
No knife can cut our love in two.

How long, I wonder, has the custom of sending valentines lasted? When did it originate? Ophelia's song suggests that St. Valentine's Day had amorous associations in the century. At an earlier period it was an agricultural date of some importance, and marked the time in the routine of commonfield farming when beans should be sown. "On St. Valentine's Day cast beans in clay. But on St. Chad sow good or bad." In other words, the time for sowing beans was between February 14 and March 2 by the Julian calendar.

Beans are now usually winter-sown, but it is probable that the weather in many parts prevented sowing last year, and that the deficiency may to some extent be made up now. The most welcome valentine farmers had was a short spell of dry weather in the second week of the month, although, unfortunately, St. Valentine's Day itself was ushered in by violent wind and rain.

Cult of the Epitaph.

The curtailment of the opportunities for rustic poets by the disuse of the valentine is not the worst blow which has been dealt to the Muse. The ancient medium by which inglorious Miltons who were not mute secured publicity was the tombstone. The composition of epitaphs provided great scope. Some became, like hymns, popular favourites. The unknown author of "Afflictions soon long time I bore" must have reached a larger public than many a famous

poet. All over the country this may be found graven on enduring stone.

The authorship of epitaphs is an intriguing study. They may be divided into three classes. The first class are those which purport to be utterances of the dead. Of these one of the most well known is that which touches in its pathetic humour an unusually high level of obituary verse:—

Her last words on earth were:
"Dear friends I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor
sweeping nor sewing;
But everything there is exact to
my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's
no washing of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will
always be ringing.
But, having no voice, I'll be
clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now; don't
mourn for me never;
I'm going to do nothing for ever
and ever."

Tributes and Comments. The second class includes those epitaphs which express the grief of the bereaved relatives, and are generally conventional. Sometimes they give biographical details. I remember years ago making a copy (which I have lost) of a long epitaph in Bideford churchyard which gave quite an interesting history, in verse, of the dead man's career.

The third class is the most curious. It includes those inscriptions which either comment with ferocious frankness on the character of the dead or criticise the survivors. Of this kind is one that I read only recently:—
Here lies William Smith, and
what is somewhat risish,
He was born and hang'd in this
here parish.
Men who are hanged are not
usually buried in consecrated
ground, but the gentle art of
"wangling" is centuries older than
the word.
Another of a similar kind, but
still more uncompromising, is probably familiar to many:—
Here lies the body of Mary Ford,
Whose soul, we trust, is with the
Lord;
But if for hell she's changed this
life,
It's better than being John
Ford's wife.
A Business Laureate.

It is clear that the average villager was not capable of writing forcible verse like this. It is to be noted that all the "interesting" epitaphs are at least a century old. The most plausible explanation is that the local stone-cutter—"monumental mason" he would now call himself if he survived—was also the laureate of the tombs. He must have had some education, and it is probable that, like Jude the Obscure, he combined stone-cutting with literary tastes. As the majority of his clients were unable to read he could exercise his art without fear of criticism. However firmly he might hold the view that personal consideration should not affect the expression of an author's opinions, he would scarcely write so plainly, for example, about John Ford if the bereaved husband had been able to read his effusion.

If we assume that the commission to cut the inscription on the tombstone included freedom as to its terms, we have at least an hypothesis which would account for some of the strange epitaphs to be found in country churchyards.

War Office Ways. Many of the old gibes about War Office methods have lost their

DUTCH COMMUNITY.

SHANGHAI TIFFIN TO
CONSUL.

MR. DANIELS.

Shanghai, April 19. The entire Dutch Community, under the auspices of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce offered a goodbye luncheon to their popular Consul-General Dr. Groenman at the Shanghai Club yesterday. Dr. Groenman who is proceeding on furlough towards the end of the week was greeted in a few very well chosen words by Mr. van Leeuwen, the Chairman of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, in which he was thanked most heartily for the co-operation and assistance he had given during these troublesome times to his nationals, working with them and for them whenever conditions permitted, but at the same time always keeping in mind the changed circumstances under which we were living now in China.

Mr. van Leeuwen also took this opportunity to welcome his temporary successor Mr. Daniels, an old and trusted friend of Queen Wilhelmina's subjects in Shanghai.

Dr. Groenman touched by the mark of appreciation given him by his nationals, thanked them for the words spoken by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce on their behalf, and laid particular stress on the good and friendly spirit which had ruled during his present tenure of office amongst his nationals, and that undoubtedly this same spirit which was now so firmly established would be extended to his successor, a well-known and much appreciated member of the Dutch community.

Mr. Daniels thanked the two speakers for the kind words they had spoken in his welcome, and stated that his return to the muddy waters of the Whangpoo was a perfect delight and pleasure to him, Shanghai, and Dutch interests always taking a very large place in his heart.

point since the War. It was then demonstrated that resourcefulness and adaptability were to be found even in the War Department, and that in major matters it could rise nobly to a national emergency. But in the minor details of administration there was little change either in spirit or substance, and many a hard-pressed officer at the front, dreading the official forms more than the German guns. An instance of tenacious attachment to historic formula came to my personal notice a few days ago.

An army pensioner brought his pension form to me to sign the declaration of his identity and survival. The classes of persons qualified to sign it include magistrates, officers on the active list, police sergeants, and public notaries. The old soldier, who had risen to the rank of sergeant and was not deficient in intelligence, did not know what a public notary was. How many people do? And if they do, where would they find one? When this form was originally drafted, perhaps about the time of Waterloo, public notaries were well known and important persons. When the last public notary is dead and buried the profession will no doubt be immortalised in this form for the puzzlement of pensioners—"Sunday Times."

DOG KILLING.

POLICE BREAK UP
TRUST.

NEW INDUSTRY.

Harbin Manchuria, April 11.—A "dog stealing trust" is the latest industry to be broken up by watchful Chinese police.

Throughout the winter dog owners in Harbin have been terrorized by a mysterious gang of dog stealers and poisoners who decimated the canine population of the city and killed many valuable hunting dogs. Police investigation revealed a well organized syndicate of Chinese who were growing rich on the industry.

Headquarters of the gang were traced to the Chinese city—Funchiaten—where, the police discovered, a foreign fur merchant had caused all the trouble by offering from five to 20 dollars Mex each for good skins. Ambitious Chinese immediately set about killing off all the stray dogs in the city and soon had disposed of more than 3,000 skins. When the supply of stray dogs had been exhausted the poisoners ventured into nearby villages and finally into Harbin itself.

Great Danes, wolf hounds, Pekinese lap dogs and priced collies began either to disappear or die with alarming rapidity. One of the schemes of the gang was to throw a piece of poisoned meat near dog kennels, await the death of the dogs and then blandly approach the house owner offering to dispose of the carcass for a small sum.

By March 1 police reports showed that more than 2,000 valuable dogs either had died mysteriously or disappeared. A detective finally uncovered the scheme when he saw a Chinese leading a dog which he used as a decoy to entice hunting dogs from their master's home. He arrested the man and found several bottles of strychnine in his possession.

Headquarters of the gang revealed scores of dog skins which were sold to foreign merchants who converted them into such valuable pelts as Siberian fox, imitation tiger cub, and wolf skins. The poisoners explained that a Great Dane hide makes an admirable "tiger cub" rug and that a raw hide is worth \$30 Mex. Shaggy Mongolian dogs even can be converted into a reasonably good bear-skin rug, it was discovered.

Police estimated more than 5,000 dogs were slain in the Harbin area before the poisoners were broken up.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during April, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	a.m.	p.m.
28th	5.53	6.48
29th	5.52	6.49
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During the temporary absence of Mr. George B. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. F. Robertson will be in charge of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, the Fryer School for the Deaf, and the Jessfield Road Hostel for the Blind.

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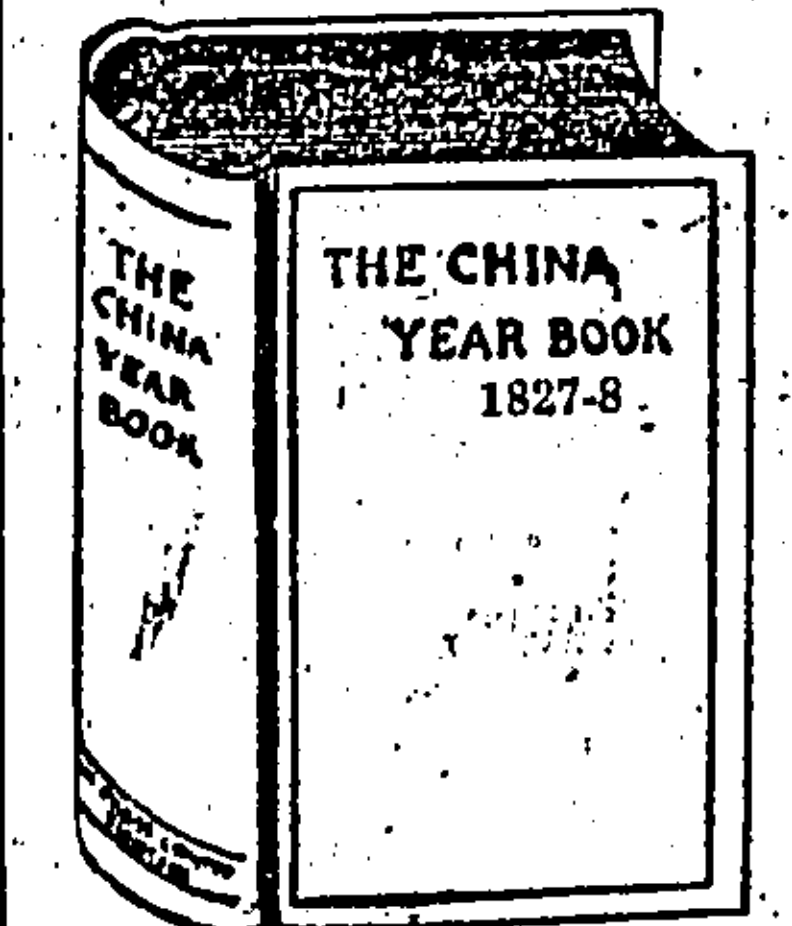
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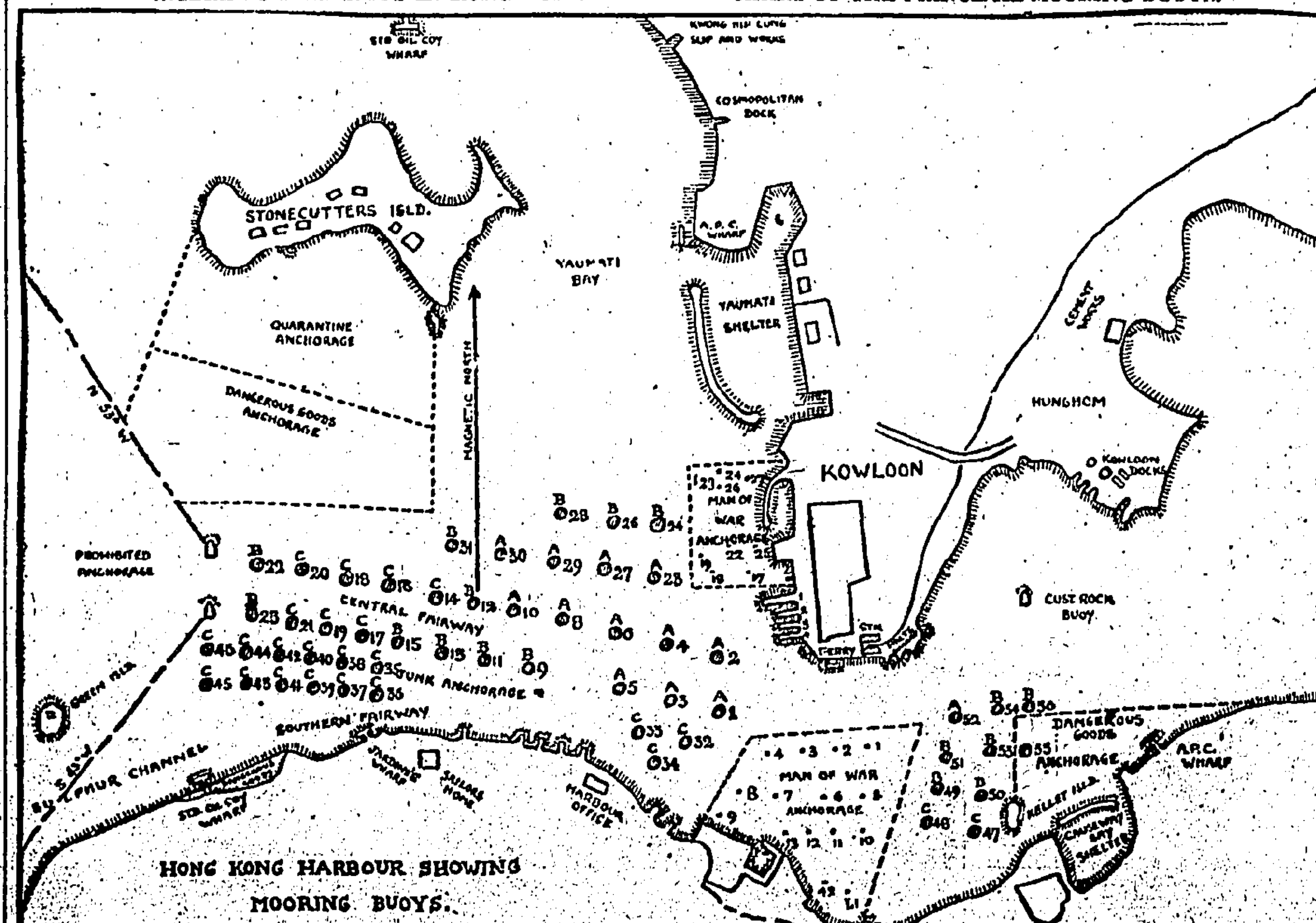
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THE FARM.

HISTORIC CONFERENCE ON
RESEARCH.
EMPIRE EFFORT.

Conclusions of importance to agriculture in all parts of the Empire are contained in the report, now published, of the recent Imperial Agricultural Research Conference. This Conference, the first of its kind ever held in the history of the Empire, met in London and toured Great Britain during last autumn and was attended by delegates from home, from all the Dominions and from almost all the Colonies. The Conference was jointly organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Empire Marketing Board.

"There has been no Conference of an Imperial character which has been more harmonious, more definite in its objectives, more constructive in its deliberations and decisions, or more calculated in its results not only to contribute to the ever growing solidarity of the Empire, but materially to affect its future prosperity and happiness," stated Lord Bledisloe in a speech, quoted in the Report.

Agriculture, the Report points out, is by far the most important industry within the British Empire; even in England and Wales, with its urban conditions the annual agricultural output reaches the figure of \$225,000,000.

The Empire's agriculture is representative of a vast range of conditions and problems. It is practised in some of the hottest and some of the wettest and driest and some of the most fertile and apparently some of the most barren parts of the World. As Lord Bledisloe has pointed out there is no problem which affects any part of the World's agriculture which does not also affect the British Empire. Some of the agriculture goes back to an unexampled historical past, and in some the newest and least-touched surfaces of the Globe are represented.

Suggestions. As regards the improvement in this agriculture which is of so momentous importance for the Empire's prosperity, there is one matter on which all are agreed, and that is that one means to this end is the conduct of research into the many and varied problems which confront the agricultural community in all the Empire's territories, with a view to increasing output in amount or quality or cheapening its cost of production. Scientific investigation has already done wonderful things for the farmer. It has led to the use of artificial manures, to the production of farmyard manure without the intervention of the animal, to the breeding of varieties of cereals with improved cropping capacities and powers of resistance to disease and unfavourable climatic conditions, to the employment of insects in the suppression of such of their kind as are injurious to crops and to the use of chemicals of various kinds in the killing of insects and fungi. It has enabled the fruit grower to select the type of fruit tree which he requires to suit any given set of conditions. Then, so far as the animal is concerned, it has provided laws which enable animals with desired characteristics to be bred. Through the elucidation of the physiology of animals, the composition of their carcasses and the composition of foodstuffs, it has enabled economical rations to be compounded giving, to the maximum, the results desired whether in production of meat or milk. It has placed powerful measures in the hands of Veterinarians and practical farmers enabling them to combat diseases of livestock. In the benefits brought about on the engineering side agricultural conditions nowadays have only to be compared with those, for instance, recorded in the Bible to realise the distance that has been travelled. Machinery is in use on the farm for the cultivation of the soil for hoeing, harvesting, threshing, and many other processes. Very recently the internal combustion engine may bring about a revolution in farming equally with that in road transport.

Great as are the services which science has rendered to agriculture, it is possible that the advantages so far conferred are as nothing to the gains which will accrue from the continuance and intensification of its aid. Governments all over the World are awakening to these possibilities. In the United Kingdom an organisation for agricultural research has been created since the War at a cost which, for instance, in comparison with that in the United States of America, is relatively small. The great Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Indian Empire have also taken care to foster research in agriculture with noteworthy results of which the expansion of the wheat area of Canada and the con-

trol of animal diseases in South Africa may be given as examples. Three Schemes.

Three important schemes are recommended in the Report; first, the setting up throughout the Empire of a "chain" of Agricultural Research Stations; secondly, the setting up in the United Kingdom of Clearing Houses of Information in agricultural science which shall serve the whole Empire, and thirdly, the recruitment, training and interchange of scientific workers in agriculture for the whole Empire.

On the first question, the "Chain of Research Stations," the Conference laid it down that these should be established according to the needs for research on particular subjects rather than by considerations of geographical distribution, and that they should, in the main, confine themselves to long range and wide range research. Further, that unless an annual maintenance expenditure of the order of £20,000 per Station were in sight the establishment of any Station, must be delayed. Stations were discussed, in, respectively Queensland, Ceylon, East Africa, West Africa, and the Federated Malay States. A Station for copra and sugar research was mentioned. A Central Station for irrigation problems was further proposed. Several of these projects are now actively being pursued.

On the second question, that of Imperial Clearing Houses of Information, two Bureaux, namely, for Entomology and Mycology, are already in existence, and the Conference recommended that further Bureaux should be established in Soil Science, in Animal Nutrition, and in Animal Health: the first at the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden in Hertfordshire; the second at the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen, and the third in London. The Conference, further, recommended that Imperial Clearing Houses on a smaller scale, or Correspondence Centres, as they were termed, should be established for Animal Genetics, Agricultural Parasitology, Plant Genetics and Fruit Production: the first at Edinburgh University; the second at the London School of Hygiene, the third at Cambridge University, and the fourth at the East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent. It was considered that a sum of £20,000 per annum in all should suffice for these new Imperial Clearing Houses of Information.

Colonial Service. On the third subject, that of recruitment and training, the recommendations relate to the standards and requirements of a Colonial Agricultural Service and recruitment for this Service, including a Scholarship Scheme and the training of Agricultural scholars under such scheme. Of equal interest are the recommendations regarding Study Leave and Interchange of Workers. It was considered that facilities for Study Leave are essential to the success of an Agricultural Service; that existing facilities were, in general, inadequate and that provision to make Study Leave possible was an urgent necessity.

The Conference had no fewer than eleven Specialist Committees on Veterinary Science, Animal Nutrition, Animal Genetics, Dairying, Soils and Fertilisers, Plant Breeding, Plant Pathology, Fruit, Entomology, Preservation and Transport and Agricultural Economics, and many important recommendations relate to these Specialist Subjects.

[The Report is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1/- Net (with postage 1s. 5d.).]

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CAUGHT NAPPING.

A REVOLVER IN THE COMMONS.

NOT A FIREARM.

The production of a toy revolver in the House of Commons led to an amusing scene.

In the course of a speech commencing the first reading of his Bill to restrict the sale of toy pistols and revolvers, Mr. J. Hayes, Soc., Edge Hill, said that certain undesirable members of the community had discovered that these toys were capable of supporting threats in an endeavour to commit a crime. Practical tests carried out by the police showed that they were capable of discharging bullets which would pass through a ¼ in. plank at a distance of 90 ft.

"I will show the House what this sort of weapon looks like," he said, and produced from a convenient hip-pocket a deadly-looking revolver.

The Speaker rose at once. "There is an ancient rule against the production of arms in this House," he said.

Natural Alarm. Mr. Hayes was equal to the occasion. "I am aware of that, Mr. Speaker," he replied, "but according to the present law this is not a firearm within the meaning of the Act. It is a toy weapon, and I think that your very natural alarm at the sight of the weapon is sufficient justification for asking the House to pass this Bill."

The rule to which the Speaker referred, writes the Parliamentary Correspondent, is one of the most ancient in existence in the House. No one may wear arms in the House of Commons except the Sergeant-at-Arms or his deputy, and the mover and seconder of the Address to the King in reply to the Royal Speech, at the opening of Parliament when engaged on this duty.

The Thin Red Line. Before the war even military uniforms were prohibited in the chamber.

A yard in front of the front benches on each side of the House runs a thin red line in the carpet, and visitors to the House are often astonished at the loud shouts of "Order, order," which assail any member who, when speaking, puts his foot across it.

This is a custom which goes back to very early days in Parliamentary history, when members did wear swords and tempers ran high. The opposing strips of red carpet are so placed that without crossing one a member could not reach another on the other side with his sword.

Mr. Hayes was generally cheered and obtained a formal first reading for his Bill without dissent.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, who heard Mr. Hayes, nodded appreciatively during his speech, and it is understood that the Government intend to give time for the passage of the Bill if the definitions in it are found satisfactory by the legal advisers.

TO FLY ATLANTIC.

MEMBER OF CREW OF A NEW AIRSHIP.

Capt. C. F. M. Chambers, manager of British Airships, Ltd., of Northumberland-avenue, W.C., stated at Norwich that a new airship is to be built at Pulham, Norfolk, for a flight across the Atlantic.

It is stated that Miss M. B. Sutton, daughter of Mr. W. L. Sutton, county analyst for Norfolk, will be a member of the crew.

A "Daily Mail" reporter was informed at Miss Sutton's home in Norwich that the company which has been formed to build the ship is composed of ex-naval officers and flying men. The airship will have accommodation for 30 to 40 passengers and the first flight is to be to Canada, where it is proposed to carry out investigations as to airship services on behalf of the Canadian Government.

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 "MENELAUS" 29th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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"ORONTES" 20th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "OANFA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"ROBE & YOKOHAMA" 12th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
 "TALITHYBUS" 12th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
 "TEUCER" 31st May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRASTUS" 4th June Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 16th May Singapore, Marseilles & London
 "ANTENOR" 18th June Singapore, Marseilles & London

OUTWARD SERVICE.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
 For freight, passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire.

A.ents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation as follows:—
 Ships at Sea, Europe, American Continents, Hawaiian Islands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Borneo, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, British North Borneo, Siam, Canton, Swatow, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Teikam, Hoihow, Amoy, Foochow, and Wuchow, etc.
 It is notified for information that the via Wireless rate to Europe has been reduced to \$1.65 per word.
 The rate to the Dutch East Indies has been reduced from \$1.00 to 90 cents per word as from April 25th, 1928.
 Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, Government Building.
 Telegraphic Addresses—Persons and firms having correspondents in the places named above should in order to avoid delay to telegrams received by radio register their telegraphic address immediately.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Straits	SATURDAY, APRIL 28.
Shanghai	Yuen Sang
U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai and Europe	SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
via Siberia	Szechuen
Straits	President McKinley
Shanghai	Talma
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	MONDAY, APRIL 30.
via Siberia	Linan
Straits	TUESDAY, MAY 1.
Shanghai	Alipore
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	SATURDAY, MAY 5.
via Siberia	Pres. Monroe
Australia and Manila	MONDAY, MAY 7.
Manila	Tanda
	Empress of Russia

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels noon.	SATURDAY, APRIL 28.
Letters 1 p.m.	Kum Sang
Saigon	Pheum Penh 1.30 p.m.
Haiphong	Tonkin 3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kochow 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Fooksang 5 p.m.
Japan	Yamagata Maru 5 p.m.
	SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
Sandakan	Hinsang 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kibu Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwanchow 9 a.m.
	MONDAY, APRIL 30.
Shanghai	Carnarvonshire 8.30 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Teau 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Szechuen 4.30 p.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Carl Legien 3.30 p.m.
	TUESDAY, MAY 1.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Song Bo 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco—due San Francisco, 25th May	Shinyo Maru 10.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.
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LADY BAILEY.

Arrives Safely In Johannesburg.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

Escorted From Pretoria By Six Planes.

London, Yesterday.
 Lady Bailey, who is making "solo" flight from England to Capetown, landed to-day at Baragwanath aerodrome, Johannesburg, in the presence of a large crowd. She was escorted from Pretoria by six planes. Lady Bailey will resume her flight to Capetown as soon as possible to rejoin her husband, Sir Abe Bailey, the South African millionaire gold mining magnet—British Wireless Service.

PERSIA'S FINANCES.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW FOREIGN ADVISERS.

CROWN LANDS AND JEWELS.

Teheran, Yesterday.
 Dr. Walder, Director of the Swiss Bank, is reported to have accepted the post of Treasurer-General of Persia. Dr. Lindenblatt, has been appointed Director of the National Bank of Persia.

It is understood that the capital of the Bank will be raised by the sale of Crown lands and Crown jewels.

Conversations are still proceeding with regard to the appointments of Accountant-General and Inspector-General of Finance—Reuter.

[A cable, dated April 21, stated that the German, Dr. Lindenblatt, formerly Director of the Credit Bank of Sofia, had been appointed by the Persian Government as financial adviser in succession to the American, Mr. Millsbaugh.]

BELA KUN.

NOTORIOUS HUNGARIAN "RED" ARRESTED.

ARRIVES FROM RUSSIA.

Vienna, Yesterday.
 Bela Kun, who was head of the short-lived Communist Government of Hungary in 1919, has been arrested here.

Bela Kun arrived from Russia on a political mission and took an office under the name of a business firm. Here he and his Hungarian party friends could meet.

Measures are being taken to arrest his accomplices. He will be charged with being a member of a secret society, and with returning to the country, contrary to an order which forbade him to do so.—Reuter.

Further Arrests.

Vienna, Later.
 Another communist was arrested; also a girl who is alleged to be Bela Kun's secretary.—Reuter.

COTTON EXCHANGES.

PROPOSED CONTROL COMMITTEE WITH BOARD.

IMPORTANT POWERS.

New York, Yesterday.
 The New York Cotton Exchanges have proposed the establishment of a Control Committee with a board equipped with regulatory powers. This will be voted at a special meeting of the exchange on May 9. The proposal is intended to satisfy congressional opposition to the present methods of the Cotton Exchange brokers. It is suggested that the committee be empowered to fix a minimum limit for cotton contracts to be held by any member of the exchange in one month, and will also be entitled to investigate the dealings of members and examine their books.—Reuter's American Service.

PATRON'S MEDAL.

TO BE AWARDED TO CAPT. WILKINS.

HIS MAJESTY APPROVES.

London, Yesterday.
 H.M. the King has approved of the award of the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society to Captain G. H. Wilkins for his work in the Polar regions, which culminated in his flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, to London.

Y.M.C.A. IN CHINA.

Tribute From General Sir John Duncan.

BENEFITED TROOPS.

Missionaries Wanted Back In Larger Numbers.

London, Yesterday.
 Major-General Sir John Duncan, presiding at a Y.M.C.A. luncheon in honour of Dr. Yui, thanked Dr. Yui and his compatriots for the many kindnesses received while he was in China. He paid a warm tribute to the protective work of the Y.M.C.A. centres in Shanghai, and that the troops' discipline was so good was, in his opinion, due to those centres.

Dr. Yui gave an exposition of the aims of the Chinese Nationalist movement as distinct from the Nationalist Party and declared that China was going through the most gigantic revolution the world had ever known.

He strongly contested the newspaper statement that the work of Christian missions had ended in China. They wanted missionaries to return in greater numbers but they must realise the new situation and adjust themselves to it.—Reuter.

OIL PRICE WAR

"SOCONY'S" SILENCE RESENTED IN BURMAH. COMPULSION THREAT.

Rangoon, Yesterday.
 The Tariff Board enquiry into the price war between the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch Companies, President Ginnala complained of the paucity of information in the evidence of the Standard Company's representative, and said that the Burmah Oil Company had agreed to give all information necessary. He did not feel that the Standard Company was co-operating with the Government of India or assisting the Board's enquiry. The Board was aggrieved at the Company's attitude especially as it would treat matters confidentially if required. The Board would exercise its power to compel the Company to give information.—Reuter.

NON-STOP RECORD.

BRITISH RAILWAY'S PASSENGER TRAIN FEAT.

"ROYAL SCOT" EXPRESSES.

London, Yesterday.
 Two runs from London to Scotland by the "Royal Scot" expresses of the L.M.S. (London, Midland and Scottish) Railway from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, respectively, a distance of 400 miles, have created a world non-stop passenger-train record. Both arrived in a little over eight hours.

They carried spare drives and firemen who changed duty en route.—Reuter.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONCLUDE THEIR WORK.

MEET IN 1929.

Geneva, Yesterday.
 The eleventh session of the Advisory Committee on Opium concluded its work with the adoption of the Council's report.

The next session was fixed for January 1, 1929.—Reuter.

CHINA & PORTUGAL.

COMMERCIAL TREATY TO TERMINATE.

Nanking, Yesterday.
 As the Chinese-Portuguese commercial treaty expires on April 28, the Foreign Ministry is issuing a declaration announcing its termination.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar, on demand, to day was 2/0 7/15.

ARRIVE AT LAST.

"Bremen" Crew Now In New York.

UNEXPECTED VISIT.

Reach Aerodrome Quietly To Avoid The Crowd.

St. Agnes, Yesterday.
 The "Bremen" airmen, in the relief plane, have arrived here. They leave for Washington to-day. Curtissfield, New York.

To-day.
 The "Bremen's" crew arrived unexpectedly, hence, apart from a few reporters, the aerodrome was deserted.

It is believed the airmen's plan was kept secret to avoid an unmanageable crowd gathering.—Reuter's American Service.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

JOHANNESBURG PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

TOURISTS AT HAND.

Capetown, Yesterday.
 Five people, including one lady passenger, have been killed and a number injured in the derailment of a passenger train from Johannesburg at the famous Hex River Pass near Worcester. This was the scene of the disastrous wreck of a troop train in 1914, in which many of the Kaffrarian Rifles were killed.

The train was rounding a bad curve on a steep gradient when the dining car ran off the rails, dragging after it six coaches. The fire in the dining car set the piled up coaches ablaze.

A number of American doctors, who were among a party of tourists from the Cunard vessel "Frankonia," whose train was held up by the disaster, assisted the injured. The Casualties.

Capetown, Later.
 The casualties are now stated to be six killed and seven seriously injured, while three passengers are missing.—Reuter.

"NO PROGRESS."

GOVERNING BODY OF LABOUR OFFICE.

HOURS' CONVENTION.

Geneva, Yesterday.
 No progress was made at the first public sitting of the governing body of the International Labour Office, which is devoted to the consideration of the report of the Standing Orders' Committee, chiefly on the method of dealing with proposals to revise conventions.

The question arose as to the British Government's proposals for the revision of the Washington Hours' Convention, which the Workers' Group strenuously oppose. Eventually on the suggestion of the German delegate they adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

OUTLAWING WAR.

GERMANS APPROVE OF MR. KELLOGG'S PROPOSALS.

NO RESERVATIONS.

Berlin, Yesterday.
 Dr. Stresemann (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) handed to the American Ambassador Germany's reply to Mr. F. B. Kellogg's anti-war proposals.

It is reported that the German Government approve in principle the proposals without any of the reservations as made by France.—Reuter.

PRAYER BOOK.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY APPROVE OF NEW MEASURE.

PARLIAMENT NEXT?

London, Yesterday.
 The Church Assembly, by 396 votes to 153 finally approved of the Prayer Book Measure.—Reuter.

THE TIME BALL.

Owing to alterations to the Time Ball Tower the Time Ball will not be raised after 1 p.m. to-day until further notice. The Time Signals by lamps at 9 p.m. and the Wireless Time Signals at 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. will be continued as usual.

THE FAMOUS bickering partners in a new and bigger production—The amusing sequel to the first big comedy success!—



GEORGE SYDNEY-J. FARRELL McDONALD

VERA GORDON—KATE PRICE—GERTRUDE ASTOR.

AT THE

QUEEN'S

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A WONDERFUL story of the war filmed with magnificent realism!—

JOHN GILBERT

IN

THE BIG PARADE

With

"RENEE ADOREE AND KARL DANE.

AT THE

WORLD

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

At 2.30, 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.

A RACY comedy of social errors amid the splendours and allurements of the gay show places of sun-lit Florida!—

FOOTLOOSE WIDOWS

With

LOUISE FAZENDA & JACQUELINE LOGAN.

AT THE

STAR

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

WARNING.

Certain people in Hong Kong have been uttering lying and malicious statements regarding the circulation and the quality of the "China Mail" as a Newspaper. We have the names of the aforementioned people together with sufficient unimpeachable and conclusive evidence to prosecute now.

We hereby give warning that if, after this date, these statements continue to be uttered we shall without further notice take what legal action we are entitled to take.

Our reason for not prosecuting on the evidence before us is, having issued this warning, should further statements of such a nature aforementioned be uttered, the matter assumes a more serious and a more damaging aspect.

Clean, healthy business competition is good; business built up on lying and malice is bad and should be stopped.

The NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE, Ltd.

Proprietors of the

"CHINA MAIL"

3A, Wyndham St.,

Hong Kong.

April 28, 1928.